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The Bombay Gazette.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PARRAMATTA	4686	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	R. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4046	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 326.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23th June 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Estate Manager
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

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A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 5th July, 1900.

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Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BRITISH HOTEL LANE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property of the late Jehangihr Hormusjee Mody, under instructions from the Executors of the said deceased. The property fetches, on an average, a gross rent of Rs. 580 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate living and being at British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,317 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 9, new No. 4833, old Survey No. 1401, and new Survey No. 9516, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Shapurjee Jewajee Bottlewalla, on or towards the west by the property of late Mr. Mancherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the south by the British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Bai Motabai Jehangir Wadia and his Highness Aga Khan, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1204 to 1207, and Street Nos. 7 9, 11, 13, 14, 17 to 29, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their office No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1900.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd July, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

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	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read	21	0

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 5-44m., 5-6a. Low water, 11-23m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p. m.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing, at 5-45 p. m. (weather permitting):—

March	The Last Stand	Myddleton
Dance	Du Tambourin	Boggetti
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Roeder
Selection	Olivetta	Audran
Polka	See me Dance	Solomon

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Moosa Valli, driver of a hack victoria, with driving his conveyance in a rash and negligent manner and thereby knocking down a woman, who was killed on the spot. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The defence was that the accused lost his control over the animal, which became unmanageable and bolted. On reaching the corner of Sukiaji Street, the horse took a sharp turn and knocked down the woman, who died almost on the spot. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The magistrate, after recording evidence, held that it was an accident and discharged the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Prithi Dookhi, a Hindu aged about thirty years. The deceased resided at 5th Lane, Khetwady. He was employed as a labourer under a mistry, at a house in course of construction at Girgaum Road. One afternoon about a fortnight ago Prithi was lying asleep under a bamboo ladder on the first storey of the house. Some teak-wood uprights were being lowered by means of a rope, when the latter suddenly broke and the uprights fell on the deceased. The man received serious multiple injuries on his head and body and was sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MAHOMEDAN'S RUFFIANISM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon charged one Mahomed Ali Abdool Kurrim, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. Webb, with causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Sukeena, by means of a knife. The accused was acquainted with the woman. On the 4th June last, he went to her house at Oomercarry, and demanded money from her for liquor. The woman refused to comply with his demand, whereupon the man caught hold of her and stabbed her in her neck and arm with a knife, which he had in his hand. He then ran away. The police were informed and the woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Angalia's Oart, Old Hanooman Lane, on the body of a Hindu girl, named Bhikhi, aged four years. The deceased resided with her parents in that oart. On Tuesday afternoon, the parents went to their work, leaving the deceased at home, and on their return in the evening, they found her missing. They searched for the girl in and about the oart, but failing to find her, made a report to the police. On the following day a bad smell was perceived emanating from the well in the oart. The well was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered. The mother stated that she used to take the girl to the well to baths her there, and it is surmised that the girl, during the absence of her parents, went to play near the well, when she fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Karmashanker Mahadev and Harishankar Becher were charged with housebreaking and theft of valuables and cash, valued at Rs. 1,653 belonging to Nathji Purshotumdas, a teacher in a municipal primary school. It appeared from the evidence that the first accused, who is a native of Amreli, in Kathiawar, and deals in native medicines, recently arrived in Bombay and put up in a house close to the complainant's at Kumbhartookda. On Wednesday evening, when the complainant returned home from his school he found the lock of the door broken open and the property removed from his room. The matter having been reported to the police, the first accused was arrested at the Churney Road Station, where he had gone with the intention of leaving Bombay. The second accused was subsequently arrested. The first accused was sentenced to nine, and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A TRANSPORT.—An inquiry was held yesterday by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Govind Ramji, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a labourer, employed on board the steam-ship Duke of Portland, Transport No. 22, now lying in the Prince's Dock. On Tuesday last, the deceased and another labourer were directed by the third officer to raise a spare blade of the propeller and make it fast to the stanchion. The deceased had two spars in his hand to help to raise it. There was a chain round it and it was hoisted up by the winch above it. Suddenly the chain slipped and the blade fell back again to its original position, the end of the spar striking the deceased on his right temple and knocking him down. The man was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. He did not regain consciousness and died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Cawasji Dadabhoy Rustomji Banaji, vice-Consul for Persia in Bombay, has charged Jalaluddin Hooseinee, proprietor and publisher of "Hublool Matin," a weekly newspaper published in Calcutta, with defamation, was called on for a further hearing before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hooseinkhan, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mirzan Syid Ali, further cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the Shah's firmans which did not bear the seals and signatures respectively of the Shah, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were not genuine firmans. (Witness was here shown some seals of the Prime Minister). Proceeding, the witness said that the firman bearing the signature of the Shah only and not his seal, could be held to be a genuine firman, but not a complete one. On the strength of such firman a title could be conferred. A lesser title could be conferred by means of a "mulfoof" firman. The first class Order of the Lion and the Sun bore eight rays of the sun, the second order seven, the third order six, the fourth order five, and the fifth order four rays. Witness received monetary assistance from the complainant for three years. He could not say whether the complainant charged the ten rupees a month, which the witness used to receive from him to the Consul-General. Witness had a quarrel with Mr. Cowasji regarding a sum of Rs. 100 which had been forwarded by the Consul-General to Mr Cowasji. Mr. Cowasji would not give him that money and he left the service.

The further hearing was adjourned till this afternoon.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Arudh Theodor	Hilton A	Pais A
Boyd, W H	Huey, A W Miss	Pinto J F
Brown George	Isoke Helene Mrs	Rossier Mr
Carew Gerald	Jancourt Blanche Mrs	Schapri Maria
Crary W P	Johnson L E	Scheer Sachar
Davidson N	Johnstones, A	Schenker Cirla Mrs
Dawson W J	Lacoste Albert	Slattery John W
Drew W Mrs	Liddon R K	Smith T
Enfield M	Luke R G	Taylor D Masne
Fortesque W M Mrs	Mallette P O	Temple Harris
Fowle M Miss	Martinore Edoardo I	Tufts Gorham
Gardner Mrs	McDonald A	Valakeny John
Gibson J	Moore E F	Wightwick A Dr
Gormby Miss	North P B	Worthington O Dr
Hamilton J		Woodman A Miss
Hartley E		

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1d. per bottle.

THE DIARIES OF THE PESHWAS.

TWENTY THOUSAND HISTORICAL PAGES.

We conclude to-day the publication of Mr. Justice Ranade's lecture on the history of the Mahrattas which was delivered at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Saturday:—

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING.

Reference has already been made to the Dakshina grant paid to Shastris, Pundits, and Vaidiks. This Dakshina was instituted in the first instance by the Senapati Khanderao Dabhade, and when on the death of that officer, his resources were curtailed, the charity was taken over by the State into its own hands. Disbursements increased from year to year, till they rose to Rs. 60,000 in Nana Fadnavis' time. These Dakshina grants redeemed, to a certain extent, the reprehensible extravagance of Bajirao II's charities. Learned Sanskrit scholars from all parts of India—from Bengal Mithd of Behar and Benares as also from the South, the Telangan, Dravid and the Karnatic, flocked to Poona, and were honoured with distinctions and rewards securing to them position throughout the country which they highly appreciated. Some four lakhs of rupees were annually disbursed by Bajirao II in his charities. The ordinary Brahmins were served with food in the Ramana gathering in the open enclosure while the learned people who refused to take part in the miscellaneous assembly were invited to the Peshwa's Palace, and were honoured with shawls, and money gifts according to their tested merits. The amount thus spent came to a lakh and a quarter. The remaining three lakhs were spent on the Ramana charity. The result of this munificence brought credit to Poona as a city of learning, and this credit it continued to enjoy even after the downfall of the Peshwas, as long as the old Pathshala was maintained out of the Dakshina grant by Mr. Elphinstone and his immediate successors. Times have altered since then, and the Dakshina grant has been utilized for similar purposes which have popularized the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy among all classes of students. No direct encouragement was given to other than the Sanskrit Pandits, but the Puraniks and Haridasas were regarded as being equally entitled to special grants with Vaidiks and Shastris, and these were noted for their command and skill in the exposition of the great Maratha poets. Rich Sardars patronized Marathi learning, as, for instance, the great Marathi poet Moropant had for his patron the Baramatikar Joshis. As regards the lower classes, the national fondness for *pawadas* and *lawanis*, contributed to the rise of ballad and love poetry, and some of the most noted composers of this kind of literature derived encouragement from Bajirao II's support. These brief notices of the miscellaneous activities of the State will suffice to recommend the subject in the fuller consideration of those students of our past history who might be inclined to pursue their researches further into the old record.

SUPERSTITIONS.

Perhaps, the most interesting and permanently useful information furnished by these records is that which relates to the social changes attempted by the Maratha Government. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Brahmin leaders, who were entrusted with the government of the country, had not their full share of the implicit belief in the superstitions of the time. Reference has already been made to the attempted regulations of the practice of exercising evil spirits, whose agency was, it was believed, utilized by evil-doors to ruin their enemies. Belief in omens and prognostics was common to all classes. It is recorded that a student cut off his tongue, and another Gujarati devotee cut off his head by way of offering it to the deity he worshiped, and in both the cases, the events were reported to the Government by the local officials, and large sums were spent to purify the temples and ward of the dangers threatened by these unholy sacrifices. People were filled with alarm when it was reported that an earthquake had disturbed the Kalyan taluka. A fortress on the Ghats was believed to have suffered injury from the influence of evil sight and another fortress a few years later was rendered unfit for occupation by the prevalence of an unaccountable disease. In all these three cases, steps were taken to pacify the elements, by general purification. The donee of a jaghir village prayed to Government to resume the grant, and exchange it for some other, as the gift became undesirable on account of the prevalence of evil spirits. Partial and local famines gave frequent trouble in those days, and large sums were spent in employing Brahmins to drown the gods, or pour water over them for days and weeks together. Sacrifice of buffaloes to a goddess at Trimbak, which had been stopped for some years, was resumed by the order of the Government at the instance of Brahmin devotees. When a man-eating tiger appeared on the Saptashringi Hill in the Nasik District, the Kamavisdar was ordered to consult the pleasure of the goddess, and, if she consened, to employ men to shoot it.

A lizard having fallen on the body of the idol at Pandharpur, a great penance was ordered, in which Brahmins took part. The sale of cows to butchers was strictly prohibited throughout the country. Some Mahomedans who were guilty of breaking the law were severly punished, and Brahmin who cut off the tail of a cow, was sent to prison. The revival of the old Yajnyas, or great sacrifices lasting over many days and weeks, was encouraged as being conducive to the prosperity of the State, and several large sacrifices were so patronized by the Govenment by the supply of all the necessary articles in cash and kind, costing several thousands of rupees. Shrines and temples multiplied in and about Poona, and the last portion of the selections gives a list of some 250 temples which were of sufficient importance to receive State-help in 1810-1811. The relative popularity of the several deities will appear from the analysis which shows that there were 52 temples of Maruti, the attendant of Rama, while Rama himself had 18 places of worship. The temples dedicated to Vishnu were 9, to Vithoba 34, to Krishna as Balaji 12, Rama and Krishna incarnations had thus 73 places of worship. The most popular gods with the Brahmins were Mahadeo who had 40 temples, and Ganpati who had 36 temples. Judged by the number of temples, the worshipers of Shiva and Vishnu were thus nearly equal. The old aboriginal gods had in all 32 places of worship. The Devi had 10, and there were 3 places of Mahomedan Dargas held in veneration, while Dattatraya had only one temple for his worship.

Too great a stress should not be placed upon the accounts given above of the popular beliefs and superstitions. They were in keeping with the general condition of the country all over India, and no man or any body of men should be condemned for simply following the current of the time. The Peshwa's government deserves credit for the inculcation of better principles and a more liberal social code adopted by them, and to the principal items of reforms attempted by the Government We may now fitly refer here with advantage. In those times of wars and troubles, there were frequent occasions when men had to forsake their ancestral faith under pressure, force, or fraud, and there are four well-attested instances in which the re-admission into their respective castes, both of Brahmins and Marathas, was not merely attempted, but successfully effected with the consent of the caste, and with the permission of the State authorities. A Maratha named Putaji Bandgar, who had been made a captive by the Moguls, and forcibly converted to Mahomedanism, rejoined the forces of Balaji Vishvanath on their way back to Delhi, after staying with the Mahomedans for a year, and at his request, his re-admission with the consent of the caste was sanctioned by Raja Shahu. A Konkanastha Brahmin surnamed Raste who had been kept a State prisoner by Haider in his armies, and had been suspected to have conformed to Mahomedan ways of living for his safety, was similarly admitted into caste with the approval of the Brahmins and under sanction from the State. Two Brahmins, one of whom had been induced to become a gosawee by fraud, and another from a belief that he would be cured of a disease from which he suffered, were re-admitted into cases after repentance and penance. These two cate occurred—one at Puntamba, in the Nagar District, and the other at Paithan in the Nizam's dominions, and their admission was made with the full concurrence of the Brahmins under the sanction of the authorities. In regard to temperance, it may be noted that the Brahmin Government of Poona absolutely prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquors as a general principle of action, but it was practical enough to make exceptions, when local necessities were pleaded by Bhandaris, Kolis, and other communities in the territories conquered from the Portuguese in Bassein, Chowl, and other places. Exception was made in favour of these men, and the lower castes, generally, but the order provided that Brahmins, Shenvis, Parbhus, and Government officers generally, were to be strictly prohibited from the use of drink, and very heavy penalties were exacted from the offender who broke the law. Several Brahmins of Nasik, who were Dharmadhikaris of the place, were suspected of having indulged in drink, as they proved contumacious they were sent to forts, and were imprisoned there by way of punishment. A rich Maratha Patil in the Khed Taluka was warned once against the danger incurred by reason of his intemperate habits, and when this warning proved ineffective half of his inam land measuring one chahur was confiscated by way of punishment.

As regards marriage reforms, it may be noted that Bajirao II passed strict orders, specially for the Konkan District and for Wai, prohibiting the sale of girls by bride's father in consideration of marriage. Very strict regulations were passed imposing fines equal to the amounts received upon one or both the parties and the marriage brokers. Apparently with a view to check the practice Bajirao further ordered that no girl above 9 should remain unmarried thereby claiming for the State right to interfere in what is generally regarded as the province of the Shastras. In a few cases where attempts had been made to marry young children by force and the full rite was not completed the Peshwas set aside the attempted marriages, and permitted the girls to be given other more suitable persons. In one case where a marriage alliance had been formally settled, and the bridegroom was afterwards found to be suffering from leprosy, the Peshwa's Government interfered, the betrothal was set aside, and the bride's father was permitted to give his girl to whomsoever he chose. It is also well-known that on Sadashivrao Bhau's disappearance on the battlefield of Panipat, his wife Parwatibai who survived him was allowed to retain all the insignia of wifehood, till the day of her death, which took place in 1783, 21 years after the disappearance of her husband, and the funeral rites of both the husband and wife were performed together on her death. This exhibition of chivalrous regard for the feelings of the lady in question, is to be noted, specially because, a Kanoja pretender had appeared in the meanwhile, and claimed to be Sadashivrao Bhau himself, and had to be put down after great exertions by the Peshwa's army. After being once put in prison, he had escaped after some years confinement, and raised a rebellion in the Konkan which was put down again in 1776, and he was sentenced to be trodden under foot by an elephant. Narayenrao Peshwa's widow was similarly allowed to remain without disdignement for several years during the time she survived her husband's death. Though the selections are silent on the point, it is well-known that the efforts made by Parasharam Bhau Patwardhan on behalf on his widowed daughter to secure the consent of the Brahmins for her second marriage, found no opposition from the Peshwa. But Bhau had to give up his idea under pressure of his own female relations.

As between caste and caste, the Peshwas held the balance evenly, even when the interests of the Brahmin priests were affected. The right of the Sonars to employ priests of their own caste, was upheld against the opposition of the Poona Joshis. The claim made by the Kumbhars or potters for the bride and the bridegroom to ride on horseback, was upheld against the carpenters and blacksmiths, who opposed it. The Kasars or coppersmiths righ to go in processions along the streets which was opposed by the Lingayats was similarly upheld. The right of the Parbhus to use Vedic formulas in worship, had indeed been questioned in Narayanrao Peshwa's time, and they were ordered to use only Puranic forms like the Shudras. This prohibition was, however, resented by the Parbhus, and in Bajirao II's time the old order appears to have been cancelled, and the Parbhus were allowed to have the Munja or thread ceremony performed as before. A Konkani Kalal or publican who had been put out of his caste because he had given his daughter in marriage to a Gujarati Kalal, complained to the Peshwa, and order was given to admit him into caste. In the matter of inter-marriage Balaji Bajirao set the example by himself marrying the daughter of a Deshastha Sowkar named Wakhare, in 1760. The Peshwas in Snahu's time issued orders prohibiting alliances by way of marriages between second cousins, that is, the children of brothers and sisters, which practice seems then to have been in vogue in Konkan, and is continued to this day in many castes. The point to be regarded in all these instances is not to be estimated by the actual success achieved, but by the fact that these native rulers interested themselves in these matters, and showed considerable liberality in the orders issued by them to correct existing social evils. The right of the State to interfere in such matters was broadly claimed in one of these orders, when it was directed that when the Subha had ordered the exclusion of any person from his caste, the members of the caste had no right to take on themselves to set the order aside without references to the Dewan, that is to the State or the Central Authorities. In the case of those castes, where ordinary punishments could not be inflicted by reason of their being Brahmins, or otherwise, the authorities under the Peshwa showed considerable skill, in supplementing the more lenient civil penalty by the employment of religious penances and fines. And it was in this connection that the order noted above was issued.

These brief notices of the social regulations attempted under the Maratha rulers with a view to promote the admission of convers, the practice of intermarriage, the prohibition of the sale of girls, the enforcement of temperance, their policy in permitting second gift of girls informally married or engagedby force or fraud—and the claim made by them to control the action of the castes and their independence—and enforcement of equality in the treatment of different castes,—all these afford clear indications, that social reform was not a subject about which the Maratha and Brahmin rulers were indifferent. They strengthen she view which the lateJon'ble Mr. Justice Telang first advocated in his "Gleanings from the Bakhars" that in this respect these rulers showed greater moral courage and liberality of sentiment than what people are at present disposed to give them credit for, and that the advantages of English education may well be regarded as too dearly purchased, if our people, in this respect, show a more retrograde tendency or greater weakness of the moral fibre than commended itself to our ancestors only a hundred years ago. These notes on the Peshwa's diary may fitly conclude here.

The civil, criminal, and revenue administration of the Peshwas compares favourably with that of the best Hindu or Mahomedan ruler of tha time. It was wanting, certainly, in the higher statesmanship of Akbar or Shivji, and it had the germs of its own dissolution implanted in it. Its fall was doomed when it lost touch of these higher traditions, and it had to fight the race of life with a stronger power. But for the time it lasted, the Government of the country was wisely and honestly administered on the whole, excluding, of course, the periods when internal dissensions disturbed the public peace. The hidden tendencies of caste exclusivenss and sacerdotal pride soon began to manifest themselves, and to this was joined an utter incapacity to realize the claims of a higher civilization, and to study the development of arts and sciences, and the advantages of a liberal social polity, and a purer religion. Our failure to realize this higher life brought on the final collapse long before any outside influences were brought to operate upon us. This seems to be the moral which the study of these papers is fitly calculated to teach the inquirer into our past history, and it will be well if all of our writers and publicists would take that lesson to heart, and profit by it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hillcrag, 2,081 tons, Captain J Cunningham, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE barque Esmeraldi, 673 tons, Captain P H Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town 3rd June, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tors, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 2nd July, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,172 tons, Captain F Marocchino, cleared yesterday for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s India, 1,811 tons, Captain A Martinolich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 29th June, with a general cargo and four passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA,
Rangoon River—Leading Lights.

Information dated 15th June 1900 has been received from the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Rangoon that two leading lights of a similar character as notified in Bombay Government Notice to Mariners, No. 49, dated 30th May 1900, have been exhibited below Syriam Point in Rangoon River. The above lights are intended as a guide to vessels crossing the Hastings Shoal by night. From Syriam Point the front light is S 10° E, distant 6 1-2 cables, and the line of bearing is S 71° E, and is for all practical purposes the same as No 2 track. This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Rangoon River and approaches No. 833, also Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, 2nd Edition, page 349, and List of Lights, Part VI, 1900, page 60.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Assyria s	MacLean	Karachi, July 2
	Esmerald bq	Pedrson	Cape Town, June 3
	India s	Mar-inolich	Shanghai, June 29
	Lindon Bates dgr	Glidell	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Indus s	Duchatean	Marseilles
	Aglaia s	Marocchino	Shanghai
	Kilwa s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf

The steamer Hillcrag, Captain Cunningham, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chusan, for China.
" Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM LONDON.

Arabai s—63 packages provision, medicine, &c. Phillips and Co; 7 cases stationery, &c, Thacker and Co; 12 cases envelopes, &c, Nuzerally and Cumroodin; 26 bales paper, B K A Rahim and Brothers; 10 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co: 54 cases provision, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 7 cases photo materials, K D Karanjia.
Parrawatta s—3 cases perfumed spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 3 cases soap, E M Abdeally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 cases paper, Nuzerally and Cumroodin.
Aglaja s—25 cases paper, M A M Shuffally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—53 bales printing paper A H Russool bhoy; 4 cases dolls, D Mody and Co; 16 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 7 cases eau-de-cologne, Mussa Brothers.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Egypt s—8 cases medicines, Nansey Khairaz and Co.

FROM BRENNAN.

Johannesberger s—55 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—155 cases window glass Javerbai Nagjee and Co; 15 cases playing cards, A Thaverbhoy; 20 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 10 cases paper, H Addoolally; 9 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Maneckjee and Co.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON and the HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ORGANISED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. NINGAPPA BIN MUDKAPPA AND OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in December last, convicted the accused, twenty-six in number, of dacoity, and sentenced two of them each to transportation to ten years; and others each to transportation for seven years. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The dacoity in this case was committed at Maharajpeth on the 27th October 1899. Mr. Lord remarked that the occurrences on the night in question amounted to a dacoity, and it would have been impossible for such a charge to have been falsely made under the circumstances; and the only question for decision was, whether all or any of the present accused were amongst the dacoits? The evidence of the complainant showed that he ran away directly the dacoits turned up, as he was afraid for his life; and who in fact only proved the factum of the dacoity, but did not recognise or identify any of the dacoits. The next witness was his brother, who was maltreated and forced to point out where the cash was buried. He could identify four of the dacoits, the two men who held his arms, the man who carried the torch, and the man who did the digging for the pots of money. Besides this evidence, there was the testimony of no less than five approvers, and the confessions of seven accused. These twelve statements agreed in all material points. They represented what different members of a gang of about a hundred men would notice according to their several opportunities. The Sessions Judge remarked that the present was a dacoity on a large scale, but of the usual type. The dacoits used considerable force to the complainant's brother, and brought into prominence the practice which was so common in the famous Berad gang in Belgaum, namely of burning a man's hair until he showed where his money was buried, or doing so by threats of burning him. Here there was no evidence of the man's having acutally been burnt beyond his own statement. This induced Mr. Lord to take a milder view of the offence in the case of the minor members of the gang; but on the part of the leaders no clemency was called for, as they organised this dacoity in the most knowing fashion; and the organisation of dacoity was a crime which called for the strictest repression in these parts. The dacoity was committed on the hut into which the complainant and his brother were forced to move on account of the plague, and if such dacoities were to be made less common, punishments in this district, in Mr. Lord's opinion, must be deterrent. The fear of organised crimes of violence was becoming epidemic and lent an additional terror to the enforcement of plague rules. Severity in the present case was absolutely demanded, and if shewn, would probably go some way to the quieting of the Hangal taluka, in which such dacoities were unfortunately nearly of every day occurrence. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's decision, said:—In the case of accused Nos. 34, 37, 38 and 52, against whom there is other evidence besides that of accomplices, we confirm the convictions and sentences. The appeal of accused No. 11 sent from the jail was dismissed on the 8th March. We dismiss his present appeal. In regard to the other appellants we fully accept the principle that it is unsafe to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, and that as a crule the evidence of one accomplice is not sufficient orroboration of that of another to justify conviction. But having regard to the remarks as to Illustration (b) in Section 114 of the Evidence Act, we are of opinion that there may be circumstances, such as where previous concert by the informers is highly improbable, in which the agreement in their stories together with corroboration which is afforded by the circumstancee that those stories cannot have been arranged between them beforehand must be taken into account. The law on the subject is very clearly stated by Cave, J., in Mennier's case. "It is impoisble to deal with the point by taking separately each single fact stated and saying it is small matter and does not amount to corroberation; that be so but in whole of the facts taken together form a strong body of circumstantial evidence confirmation. In my judgment the fact that there is not corroborative evidence is not conclusive in favour of the accused; but the Magistrate must exercise his discretion in each case in arriving at conclusion as to whether there ought to be acommittal or not. The dacoity took place at Maharajpeth on the 27th October. These eleven appellants all belong to Hotanhalli. All the witnesses named above admit that they took part in the dacoity. The manner in which the names of the persons accused were obtained is explained by witness No. 14, the chief constable. No clue was obtained till the 6th November when witness No. 8 made a statement. He and witnesses and 10 were arrested the same day. Witness 9 was arrested on the 13th and accused Nos. 4 and 6, accused No. 52 and all the present appellants were arrested on the 23rd in the Savanur State. Accused Nos. 4 and 6 made their confession and implicated the appellants as above indicated on the 17th Accused No. 56 made his confession to Mr. Reuben on the 24th. Accused No. 52 confessed to the Distfict Magistrate of Savanur on the 24th. Now having regard

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
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A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case,' printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

2 3-4 per cent Consols..... £93 15-16—1-2
3 per cent Rentes ..... £99 3-4—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£109 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities £93 1-16—1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 25 7-16 + 3-16
Do in New York..... Closed.
Exchange on London at Paris 25 11 +1-2
Do on New York..... Closed
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills ...2 1-4 per cent.—1-8 ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills.....3 per cent —1-8 ,,

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 24,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4,70,000 ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 80,000 ,, to Madras.

Rs. 30,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (min. rate) received 40 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15'97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (min. rate) received in full.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta, 16'03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 32,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady during the day with very little doing.

Bank Telegraphic, ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Francs, ready	1'69 3-4.
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 193
Hongkong do.	,, 144
Japan do.	,, 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the result of the tenders for the new 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Loan becoming known yesterday evening the rate declined to Rs. 93-13 improving however to Rs. 94 per cent before the market closed. To-day the market opened steady at this rate and with better advices from Calcutta and the fact that speculators entered the market as buyers the rate rose to Rs. 94 5-16, at which it closes.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bengal cash balance is up 62 lakhs with the rate of interest reduced 1 per cent from 4 per cent to 3 per cent. Here, the Bank of Bombay rate of interest remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is rather steadier owing to the report that rain has fallen in parts of Khatiawar.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with little doing. Antwerp for August has been done at 14s., while a cheap lot for Marseilles, 2,500 tons, was booked at 10s., shipment this month.

COALS.—A line of 3,000 tons Jardines was sold at Rs. 14 per ton for January to June next year, delivery 500 tons per month.

In response to the call for tenders for about 60,000 tons by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway it is reported that 15,000 tons of Bird's Navigation have been accepted at Rs. 13-2, delivered in Bombay.

WHEAT.—Owing to advices of slight showers of rain at Delhi the market is rather easier to-day at Rs. 5-5-6, July, and Rs. 5-10, August-September, for White Delhi.

SEEDS.—GINGERLY is unchanged.

CASTORSEED.—The market is very firm and business has been done at Rs. 4-2-4, sellers asking 4 annas higher with a good demand.

LINSEED.—The market is strong with rates unchanged, but with a good demand, owing to the absence of stocks. Rs. 10-12 is named for bold and Rs. 10-9 to Rs. 10-10 for small grain.

RAPESEED.—In a firm market a considerable business has been put through in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-8, Yellow being named Rs. 7-14.

POPPYSEED is firm and business has been done at Rs. 8-13.

COTTON.—There has been very little doing to-day in our Cotton Market. Most of the export houses are not buying and local dealers are quiet. In the Bazaar some new cotton has changed hands at Rs. 226 for Broach, March, and Rs. 195 for Fine Good Bengals, January. For Westerns, S. G. Dharwar and Comptas there are sellers for July and August, delivery and prices are in consequence unchanged for these growths. The sales at Colaba this afternoon do not exceed 700 bales.

Bengal Fine Ready	...Rs. 200
,, F. G.... ,,	...Rs. 195
Broach Fine ... ,,	...Rs. 225
,, Good ... ,,	...Rs. 220
Westerns	...Rs. 220

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firmer. Manchester was strong. Total sales 15,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports, nil. Imports, nil. Good Tinnevellys 5 4-32d. plus 4-32. F. G. F. Tinnevellys 5d. plus 4-33. Surats 600 bales. Spot 5 27-32d. plus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5'43	5'33	4'52	4'40
plus 5-64	plus 5-64	plus 9-64	plus 9-64

New York Market closed.—

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	4
Bengals	186
Persian	226
Total...	416

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,334
Linseed	1,576
Rapeseed	345
Gingellyseed	89
Poppyseed	1,346
Groundnuts	4
Castorseed	899
Rice	150,996
Myrabollams	2,455

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29'682
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79'9
Dew Point	78'3
Relative humidity of Air	0'811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6'6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88'5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81'9
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 421
Fall of Rain	0'16
Total fall during month	3'53
year	21'84
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 5th	0'00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—JULY 4.

10 p.m. ..... 82'3

THURSDAY.—JULY 5.

6 a.m.	81'9
10 a.m.	84'6
2 p.m.	87'2
4 p.m.	85'0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	23,01,393	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks	23,95,293	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,275	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	21,45,852	61,94,534	93,230	84,33,616

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 13,716
Increase to date ..... ,, 6,96,839

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHELLIM—DAVID—July 4, on Wednesday, at Braganza Hall, Byculla, David Sassoon, son of Mr. S. E. Shellim of Bombay, to Louise, daughter of Mr. Sassoon J. David, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEER—June 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. Arnold Beer, of a daughter.
BUCK—July 1, at North Bank, Simla, the wife of E. J. Buck, of a daughter.
HUDSON—June 30, at Motihari, the wife of E Hamilton Hudson, of Rajpore, Chumparun, of a son.

DEATHS.

HIND—June 28, at the Grand Hotel, Darjilling, John, youngest son of Arthur G N Hind, aged 1 months and 20 days.
KENNEDY—June 12 at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of abscess of the liver, William Michael Kennedy, Punjab Police, Railway.
YEWDAL—June 28, at Dharmsala, Eric Frank Petrie, the much beloved and darling little son of Frank and Henrietta Yewdall, aged 1 month and 3 weeks.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1900.

THE situation in China remains substantially the same, but some suggestive details are to hand. An edict has been issued, or is said to have been issued, at Pekin—we are not told by whom—ordering the enrolment of Boxers and troops in the Provinces to expel the foreigners. The situation at Tientsin is described as desperate, as well it may be, if it be true that Chinese troops are entrenching themselves close to the walls, and that there are forty thousand of them under General Nieh between that City and Pekin. The British and Russian Admirals think they may possibly be able to hold Tientsin; if impossible, they will endeavour to hold Taku. With some twenty war-ships off Taku, and 20,000 European troops they ought certainly to be able to keep the Chinese out of Taku. The implied doubt on the subject is disquieting. The Germans in Shantung are uneasy at the assembling of an army at Tsinan by the Governor; they are apprehensive lest an attack on Kiau-Chau is contemplated. On the other hand the Viceroy Liu, to give emphasis to his pacific assurances, has stopped mounting guns on the Yangtse Fort, and all other war preparations. He must be a very simple-minded Chinaman. With troops hurrying up from India, from Germany, from France, to say nothing of Russia and Japan, the absence of guns is not in itself a guarantee that his pacific intentions will be respected. It appears that the Foreign Powers are or were relying a good deal on the pacific assurances of the Western Viceroy. To turn to Peking. It is now ascertained that on the 18th June the Tsungli-Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs, invited the Minister to a conference. The first to set out was Baron Kettler, the German Minister, escorted by Marines. On the way he was mobbed, shot down and subjected to barbarous mutilation. The escort, which could not save him from mobbing and death were able to recover the body and then, says Reuter's Special Service, "Tsungli-Yamen was set on fire." By whom? Apparently by the Marines, for that is the only inference that can be drawn from the telegram as it stands. A short time ago when the Ministers informed the Government that they intended to send for Marines the Tsungli-Yamen replied that they would not be permitted to enter the city. At Tientsin the Governor refused to allow the Marines to get into the train for Peking. The officers said they would go all the same, as they had their own drivers and guards. The Governor then said that thirty—the number that went on the same errand once before—might go. The officers smiled, and entrained from fifty to seventy, wearing the uniforms of the different Powers. It was only an hour before the train arrived, that the Tsungli-Yamen gave permission to the Marines to enter the capital. Of course this high-handed parading of foreign troops in Peking, following on the wholesale "leasing" of Chinese territory, was well calculated to arouse not only the fanaticism of the mob, but the angry resentment of the military. Had the unhappy Minister proceeded to the Yamen without the Marines, who, as the result showed, were quite unable to defend him when attacked, he might not have met the cruel destiny in wait for him. His countrymen in Peking, we are told forming "a compact body of offence," bore down the opposition of regulars and troops and set fire to the Palace of the Tsungli-Yamen, which was completely destroyed. A truly wonderful performance for a small body of presumably unarmed civilians! The number of Germans or of any other European nationality in Peking must be infinitesimal. But the story from London comes *via* Calcutta. Having to choose between two equally unauthenticated versions of what happened, we should certainly assign the credit of that summary act of vengeance, to the infuriated Marines who saw their Minister killed before their eyes. If they did destroy the Chinese Foreign Office, that achievement may be taken to have sealed the fate of the other Ministers, and also apparently of the Empress-Dowager and the boy Emperor, who are believed to be kept close prisoners by the revolutionary leaders. The only chance of circumscribing the area of conflagration now is the resolve of the southern Viceroys to take no part in the movement against foreigners, but to give them all the protection they can. An excellent and a prudent resolve, so long as the hatred of foreigners is confined principally to the northern Provinces.

LORD NORTHCOTE made an important statement of the famine policy of Government to a deputation of the Deccan Sabha on Tuesday in the Durbar Hall, Poona. A few days previously the Presidency Association sent up to Government a memorial urging the necessity of adopting a liberal, even a generous, policy in respect to remissions on the ground that the present famine, the severest of all, coming close after that of 1896-97, will deprive the cultivators over large areas of all their resources, they having lost not only their crops, but nearly all their cattle. Though his Excellency made no direct reference to this well-reasoned and strenuous plea, it was evidently present to his thoughts when dwelling on the desire of the Government to do all that is possible for the victims of the present calamity, consistent with the maintenance of the necessary control of expenditure and the prevention of fraud. The Sabha, dwelling on the havoc wrought by four years of calamity in ruined homesteads, the dislocation of trade and industries and the impoverishment of the people, made warm acknowledgment of the heroic efforts of Government to save life and mitigate suffering. They asked for the agricultural class, on whom fate has pressed more severely, a measure of State assistance which will go someway to setting them on their feet again, when the coming rains recall them to their deserted villages. They pressed for liberal remissions of the State demand, pecuniary aid in purchasing seeds and cattle and an increased resort to relief in or near the villages of the sufferers. These were indicated as some of the directions in which a large number of the poorest agriculturists require to be assisted by Government. The Presidency Association went more into detail, urging that the State in its own interest should give the cultivators, the mainstay of the revenue, a new start in life, and not weigh them down with a burden of past arrears which it could take years to wipe out. In all, sixteen lakhs of rupees, the arrears in the famine year 1896-97, have been paid, and six lakhs are still to be recovered. It is argued with great force that if the arrears of the present year of famine are added, the lot of the ryot must, for many years, be one of hopeless embarrassment.

Perhaps the most adroit thrust of all is the quotation from the report of the last Famine Commission that "the very small suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted in the distressed districts (of the Bombay Presidency) seem the most questionable feature of the scheme of relief adopted." It was also urged that in the North-West Provinces Sir A. MacDonell made liberal remissions which were approved by the Supreme Government and public opinion. The Government of Bombay is entreated to now follow that excellent example. It was pleaded that the remissions should not be given in individual cases, but be made general in the districts where the failure of crops was general and the suffering exceptionally great. Doubtless it was not intended that comparatively wealthy landholders should in the worst districts share the exemption claimed for their less fortunate neighbours. A further point urged was the advisability of sending the people back to the neighbourhood of their fields on the appearance of the rains, works near their own villages being provided. It was also asked that when they begin cultivation they receive advances of money to enable them to buy food for them and their families until harvest time. Lord Northcote, as we have said, did not refer to these comprehensive suggestions. He confined himself to a clear exposition of the famine policy of the Government, indicating the essentials which have to be kept in view when over a million of people are on the relief works at one time. Obviously it is necessary to have effective supervision so that a task still be required from all capable of work in return for the relief. It is by no means easy to organise an establishment on a sufficient scale to deal with such vast numbers. But on large works it is possible to have the whole supervised by trained and responsible officers. It would be wholly impossible to have effective supervision over a multitude of small works near the villages. It is necessary to rely for the most part on the patel and the village accountant, some of whom are capable of applying checks while others are not. We have therein the broad principle which was the foundation of the system introduced in the seventies by General Kennedy, chief of the Bombay Public Works Department. But the Government, while avowing its preference for large works, where supervision is possible, are alive to the importance of having the cultivators near their fields when the monsoon sets in, and this can only be done by organising, where practicable, such works as the clearing, and deepening of large village tanks. Lord Northcote told the deputation that such works had been provided to meet the needs of the forest tribes who will not go to the large camps. Sixty-five have been provided in Guzerat for those who fled from the large camps on the outbreak of cholera. Similar works have been opened at Nassik, and others are ready at Sholapur. It cannot be alleged that the Bombay Government have been too stubborn in their preference for the large camps and big works. They have known how to utilise both according to the varying needs of the time. The Governor was able to announce that measures on a large scale have been adopted to assist cultivators to resume their occupation and to enable the larger occupants to employ labourers. Fifty-six lakhs have been allotted to assist in the purchase of cattle and seeds and for subsistence while farming operations are in progress, and it is intended to make further allotments for this purpose.

These advances are made without interest; no recovery will be made for twelve months after they are made, and in cases where recovery would imply hardship, remission will be made. It is hoped that these measures will enable the better class of cultivators to procure cattle and soon recover their former position. The poorer ryots are receiving assistance from the charitable funds, which are now assuming large proportions. For those who cannot support their dependents while at work in the fields, gratuitous relief will be given. As for remissions it is satisfactory to know that the principle laid down is that no one who cannot pay without borrowing shall be proceeded against. Inasmuch as the Governor deems it necessary to repeat that order, already repeatedly enjoined, it is to be inferred that the Government are not well served in this matter by the lower grade of subordinates. Now that the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the prevalence of corruption and irregularities in certain districts, it ought not to be difficult to put an end to malpractices and ensure that the measures adopted for the behoof of the cultivator shall not be intercepted to the profit of unscrupulous underlings. Lord Northcote in view of the rapid succession of disasters that has befallen the Deccan, makes the gratifying announcement that the Government have ordered that remissions shall be made in every case where the assessment cannot be paid without resorting to the money-lender. The Government, however, refuse to relieve the comparatively rich farmers of their obligations to pay the revenue. The law will be put in force against the well-to-do who remove crops and cattle from farms that have yielded an abundant harvest. It appears some of these intriguers have tried to terrorise others not to pay the assessment by threats of excommunication. Those who give heed to them will only have themselves to thank if they too should be sold up according to law. But the all important point is that the local authorities have received strict injunctions that no one shall be distrained for non-payment who cannot pay without borrowing. Lord Northcote's vindication of the Government policy—which, it must be confessed, was originally somewhat undefined—will do much to dissipate the doubts and misgivings which have added not a little to the general anxiety as to the possibility of the agricultural community recovering lost ground. All that the Government can be fairly expected to do is being done. Given a good monsoon, all may yet be well with the cultivator and the country.

THE weekly mortality of Bombay City is again below one thousand. It is yet almost double the average death-rate, and disease recedes very slowly. The most alarming feature is the upward tendency which cholera has taken, the deaths numbering 109 as against 80 for the preceding week. There were 13 fatal cases in Kamatipura, and the epidemic is bad in Northern Fort, Worli, Byculla, Tardeo and Mahim districts. The latter is the most unhealthy area in the whole of Bombay, the death-rate being higher than Tardeo or Byculla. Plague is subsiding, the deaths counting up to 49, or 44 less victims than last week. Again, remittent fever shows improvement, but this is more than counter-balanced by the increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the lungs. The thing to be feared in the mofussil is cholera, which is raging with appalling virulence. Even the horrors of plague are transcended by the ravages of cholera, which is felt in every part of the Presidency, except in three districts and in three Native States. Kathiawar is one of the worst famine areas; it is also afflicted in the worst degree in respect to cholera, as during the week ending June 25 there were 6,166 cases and 3,698 deaths. It is fortunate the mortality among cases is not so great as at Thana, where there were 2,673 and 2,122, or at Satara—2,091 cases and 1,111 deaths. For the week mentioned no less than 13,322 persons were swept off the earth by this disease, and unfortunately there is but little hope of a sensible decline in the immediate future. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the abnormally high death-rates in the large towns in the Presidency are declining. The revised system of railway plague inspection is working well and producing better results than heretofore. At Karachi all vessels are subject to a very strict examination, and during the past two weeks 28 plague-stricken passengers were detected. A vessel also arrived from Mombasa, carrying 250 coolies, an examination of whom revealed 30 cases of jigger.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lord Sandhurst, resigned.

THE Rev. P. B. Horne, M. A., on return from special leave is appointed to the Chaplaincy of Satara and Mahabaleshwar.

THE Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain of St. Pauls, Poona, with effect from the 16th June.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, a long debate took place when the quarterly reports of the Divisional Health Officers were submitted for the consideration of the meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Metha considered the reports of very little value and questioned the utility of the Divisional Health Officers. Other members advocated the abolition of the posts. The services of the officers were, however, duly recognized by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. MacDonald, the Commissioner and others, who asserted that they had been the means of improving the sanitary condition of the city to a great extent. The reports were eventually recorded.

THE Dredger Lindon Bates, 68 tons, Captain G. Glidell, which sailed from here on Monday last for Calcutta encountered bad weather at sea. She sustained damage to her machinery, and was unable to proceed on her voyage. In consequence she put back to Bombay for repairs, and arrived in harbour at noon yesterday.

A PROPOSAL to establish a grass farm at Agra is now being considered.

"RUSKIN as a Prose Writer" has been selected as the subject for the Hemejee Cursetjee Dady prize.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. MACKENZIE has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur.

MAJOR W. E. JENNINGS, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

REV. HAROLD FOOTE has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

MESSRS. W. F. HUDSON, I. C. S., and G. E. Chatfield, I. C. S., have been appointed Assistant Collectors in Sind.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PENTON from Nagpur District succeeds General Creagh at Aden, the latter being ordered on service.

MR. H. J. GORDON has been nominated a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act, 1891.

MR E. G. TURNER, I C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, has been appointed a first class Magistrate in that district.

LIEUT.-COLONEL D. C. DAVIDSON, I. M. S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar.

THE services of Captain W. H. Wooldridge, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

LIEUTENANT WILLES, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the Indian Submarine Mining Company for duty at Aden.

MAJOR J. W. T. ANDERSON, F. R. C. S. (Edin.) I. M. S., Civil Surgeon at Aden, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th July.

CAPT. S. H. BURNETT, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., becomes Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy at Grant Medical College, vice Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.Sc., I.M.S.

MAJOR J. CRIMMIN, V. C., I. M. S., has been appointed Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Mac-Cartie, C. I. E., M. B., B. Ch. (Dub.), I. M. S.

DR. W. G. WEST, has been appointed the medical officer qualified to issue bills of health to ships calling at Perim, vice Dr. John Livingstone, from the date on which he took charge of the duties.

CAPT. B. H. F. LEUMANN, M. B., I. M. S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Broach, vice Major Mistri, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties under the Government of Natal.

THE services of Lieutenant J. E. E. Craster, R. E., employed on famine duty in the Ahmednagar District, are replaced as the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

THE services of Lieutenant G. C. Laing, M. B., I.M.S., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department, with effect from the 13th June.

THE Director of Indian Marine has been asked to despatch troops to China with all rapidity. Special attention is being paid to the fittings for horses and animals in view of the monsoon conditions prevailing.

CAPTAIN F. E. HARDCASTLE has been appointed to act as Examiner in Navigation on the Examining Board for granting certificates to masters and mates in Bombay, in addition to his duties as examiner in stowage and log, vice Commander Gordon.

LIEUT.-COL. K. R. KIRTIKAR, I. M. S., has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Ratnagiri, vice Major Crimmin, Major K. H. Mistri, I. M. S., becomes Civil Surgeon of Thana, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar, continuing as Civil Surgeon of Broach until relieved.

THE traffic receipts on the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the week ending the 23rd ultimo amounted to Rs. 2,41,670.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL O'MOORE CREAGH has appointed Captain W. A. Watson, Central India Horse, his Orderly Officer for China.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. C. C. Kilburn as acting Consul-General for Denmark at Calcutta.

CAPTAIN BODDAN has been appointed Commandant of the 3rd Cootie Corps, with Lieutenant Goldsthorp, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, as 2nd-in-Command.

EIGHTEEN fresh plague cases were reported in Calcutta on Monday and 17 deaths from that cause, 15 of the latter occurring on previous dates; the total mortality was 74.

RAIN fell in Simla for two or three hours, both on Monday and Tuesday night, but appearances point to the fall being local, the monsoon not having yet reached the Western Himalaya region.

MAJOR SYKES, I.M.S., 18th Bengal Lancers, will have charge of the hospital ship with the China Expeditionary Force. Captain Spence, R. A. M. C., will be attached for duty with the ship.

No orders regarding the stoppage of military leave out of India have been issued from Army Headquarters, but the Lieutenant-General in Bengal has stopped such leave in his particular command for the present.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 3 was 982, giving a death-rate of 60'55 per annum per thousand as against 30'75 the corresponding period of last year, and 29'74 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 96 died from fevers; 43, plague; 3, small-pox; 9, measles; 109, cholera; 1 leprosy; 130, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 159, affections of the respiratory organs; 81, diarrhœa; 34, dysentery; 25, still-born; 76, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 13; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhatia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 522; Hindu low caste, 144; Musalman, 193; Parsee, 32; Jew 3; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 305 as against 182, the corresponding period of last year, and 267 the average over the past five years.

ONE of the rioters concerned in the Mundah disturbances has paid the penalty of complicity in the affair with his life. Having been convicted before the Sessions Judge, Gya Moonda, a follower of the late Bursah Bugwan, was hanged within the precincts of Ranchi Jail on the 21st ultimo. Death was instantaneous. To the last Gya protested his innocence.

THE transport Winifredian, which left Cape Town on May 17, arrived at Southampton on June 7 with 400 sick and wounded from Natal for Netley Hospital. In addition to sick and wounded, only six of whom were bedridden, the Winifredian brought home a number of prisoners, including Private Rowlands, of the 10th Battery, R.A. This man deserted from the English lines after the battle of Colenso, and is reported to have served "Long Tom" during the siege of Ladysmith. He subsequently quarrelled with General Botha and was expelled from the Boer ranks. He escaped to Durban, where he was recognised by civilians and handed over to the military authorities. The man was condemned to death, but General Buller reduced his sentence to imprisonment for life. Most of the invalids had served under General Buller, a large proportion belonging to Irish regiments. The most remarkable case on board the Winifredian was that of Private Larkins, Connaught Rangers, who, at the battle of Pieter's Hill, near Ladysmith, was struck by a bullet on the side of the head. The missile emerged from the centre of his forehead, carrying with it about an ounce of his brains. Larkins is now on the road to complete recovery.

A SHEFFIELD correspondent informs us that never before in the history of the port of Hull has such a state of the coal trade been shown as that which is revealed by the return of the Hull Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping issued on Saturday. An expanding trade has been reported, a great pressure for supplies for export, but the actual figures show a pressure on the Yorkshire coal supply greater than had been realized by any but a few largely interested in the business. The total tonnage forwarded to the port last month, 381,872 tons, was 54,736 tons, or 16'7 per cent., more than was forwarded in May, 1899, which was itself a busy month. In the five months of the present year 1,458,944 tons were sent, an increase of 215,302 tons, or 17'3 per cent. The quantity of coal exported coast-wise last month, 61,761 tons, was 114'6 per cent. more than was despatched in the previous corresponding month, most of it going to London, whilst on the five months' trading the increase amounted to 81'6 per cent. The exports to foreign countries last month totalled 199,623 tons, an increase of 95,618 tons, or 91'9 per cent., the five months' total amounting to 668,748 tons, an increase of 351,344 tons, or 89'8 per cent.

AN inquest was held at Liverpool, the other day, on the body of Edward Ford Watt (16), who had died from a bayonet wound received while drilling with the cadet battalion of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment on the exhibition grounds, Edge-lane. Albert Bouveric, captain in the battalion, said that the deceased was in his company and on Saturday was one of an attacking party of 70 boys. The supposed enemy consisted of half-a-dozen cyclists lying concealed in the grass. The witness gave the order to fix bayonets and charge, and when the boys were about 30 yards from the supposed enemy he gave the order to halt. That order was obeyed by all but about 20 boys, who continued to rush on. Among these was the deceased, who fell upon the bayonet of one of the cyclists. William Nolan said that as he was getting on to his knees to retire the deceased fell upon his bayonet. There was a hollow close by and Watt must have stumbled and fallen forward. Major Leslie, who was in charge of the battalion as instructor, said that there was nothing in the nature of a sham fight; if there had been it would have been wrong to fix bayonets. Only drill was being carried out. The foreman asked whether there was a bugler to sound orders. Major Leslie replied that the battalion were handicapped in the matter of expense. He believed Captain Harris blew his whistle. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and, whilst not finding any one to blame, expressed the opinion that it would be wiser not to use these dangerous weapons.

THE Manager and Heads of Departments of the North-Western Railway are said to have recently been conducting under their personal supervision some interesting experiments on a section of the frontier lines designed to show what practical regulations for the working of troop trains on the heavy grades would be necessary in the event of a mobilisation on a large scale. All the engines and practically all the rolling stock of the North-Western Railway that would be employed in the conveyance of troops and stores are fitted with the vaccuum brake, and regulations for the working of the troop trains are of course laid down and have been tested by practical experience on many occasions. But in the case of a mobilisation on the largest scale it is certain that a great amount of "foreign" rolling stock supplied by other railways and not fitted with the vaccuum brake would have to be run through to the frontier and the experiments in question have been carried out in order to ascertain definitely what weights and number of vehicles fitted with ordinary hand and lever brakes could be safely run and controlled by each pair of engines (or at a pinch by a single engine) on the steep grades between Sibi and Chaman. With this object a series of elaborate experiments under all the various conditions during mobilisation in regard to weights behind the engines, speed, grades and brake power available were conducted during several days at the end of last month, and the results have given the officials accurate data on which to frame working regulations.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE POWERS AND THE PROVINCIAL VICEROYS.

THE BARBAROUS MURDER OF THE GERMAN MINISTER.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Powers were relying considerably upon the pacifying assurances of the Yangtse and Western Viceroys and had hoped they would possibly constitute a *de facto* Government.

The Tsungli Yamen invited the Foreign Ministers to a Conference on the 18th June.

The German Minister Baron Kettler was the first to go and was escorted from the Legation by a party of Marines. On the way, however, he was mobbed, shot down and horribly mutilated.

His escort recovered the body and then the Tsungli Yamen was set on fire.

THE FORCE ATTACKING TIENTSIN.

FOREIGNERS TAKING REFUGE ON STEAMERS.

It is reported that General Nieh, with 90,000 troops, is attacking Tientsin.

The report adds that the foreigners are taking refuge on board steamers which the Chinese are shelling.

The railway between Tientsin and Taku is again interrupted.

LARGE ARMY COLLECTING IN SHANTUNG.

THE GERMANS APPREHENSIVE.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Governor of Shantung has collected a large Army at Tsinan, and the Germans are apprehensive lest an attack on Kian-Chau is intended.

THE AVAILABLE ALLIED FORCES.

The total allied forces which it is possible to concentrate at present is 20,000 men.

ARMAMENTS OF THE YANGTSE FORTS STOPPED.

In order to emphasize his agreement with the Europeans, the Viceroy Liu has stopped mounting guns on the Yangtse fort, and all other war-like preparations.

LATEST NEWS FROM PEKING.

An official despatch from Tientsin, dated the 30th ultimo, states that according to the report of a courier who left Peking on the 24th ultimo, the Europeans had provisions, but their ammunition was scarce.

They held one gate of the city near the British Legation with guns they had captured from the Chinese.

Their general health was good.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

AN EDICT AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

An Edict was issued at Peking on the 26th ult., ordering the enrolment of Boxers and troops in the Provinces to expel foreigners.

[Such an Edict was foretold by a missionary who, although all previous imperial decrees had ordered the suppression and punishment of the Boxers, distrusted the Dowager and urged that all would be well if only the Russians would take away that wicked old woman at Peking! He could find no words strong enough for the Empress-Dowager and Li Hung Chang. The Empress had told the secret societies, "You go in and frighten these foreigners," and the officials, who sided with her because she was "up" just now, let the secret societies do all the damage they liked. If the Emperor got "up" to-morrow, the secret societies would disappear as if they were no longer in existence.]

CHINESE ATTACKING TIENTSIN.

SITUATION DESPERATE.

Chinese troops are now attacking Tientsin and entrenching close to the walls.

The situation there is described as desperate.

DECISION OF THE ADMIRALS.

A despatch from Taku, dated 30th ult., says that the British and Russian Admirals have decided that they may possibly hold Tientsin, but, if impossible, they will endeavour to hold Taku.

CHINESE BETWEEN PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

Forty thousand Chinese troops are between Peking and Tientsin.

ACTIVITY IN BOMBAY.

THE work of fitting the three transports Virawa, Duke of Portland and Ballaarat has practically been completed, and the vessels will be inspected to-day, at 3 p.m.

The Virawa and the Duke of Portland are to leave Bombay for Karachi on Saturday with the evening tide. At five, six and seven o'clock in the morning respectively, trains will bring the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry and the 63rd Native Field Hospital from Poona direct to the docks for embarkation. The holds of the vessels are already filled with stores and clothing for the troops which are to be taken from Karachi to China.

The Ballaarat sails with the 3rd Madras Infantry and two sections of No. 66 Native Field Hospital on Sunday, the men being brought down to the docks direct in three trains.

The Canning will carry the Bombay Sappers and Miners, together with 90 mules.

The Commissariat staff is very busy at the jetty shed shipping the provisions. A month's provision besides the usual for the voyage will be shipped on each vessel and two months' provisions will be sent from Calcutta.

The steamer Nowshera belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co. has been chartered by Government and is being fitted up at the docks as a transport.

The No. 1 Cooly Corps which has been organized at Mean Mir has been ordered to Deolali, where they will remain up to the 14th instant, on which date they are expected to sail in the transport Iranda.

THE FATE OF THE LEGATIONS.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER AND THE EMPEROR PRISONERS.

QUIET IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The "Daily News" publishes the following special telegrams from its London correspondent, under date London, 4th inst.:—Most contradictory news continues to reach Europe from China, and it is impossible to discover the real position at Peking. Acute anxiety as to the fate of the Legations is gradually assuming a dull resignation in the conviction that they have all been destroyed in the anarchy that prevails in the city.

It is hard to tell what has really happened to the Empress-Dowager, but it is generally believed that she has overreached herself in supporting the Boxers whose leaders, jealous of her authority and apprehensive of her arbitrary methods, are keeping her a close prisoner. The American Government has been officially informed that both the Empress-Dowager and her unfortunate nephew, the Emperor, are imprisoned in the palace, and that their fate hangs in the balance.

The Germans in Peking are reported to have taken quick and complete revenge of the murder of their Ambassador. It is said that they formed themselves into a compact body of offence and, bearing down all opposition they met in the streets from the Boxers and the Chinese regulars, attacked the Tsungli-Yamen building which they completely destroyed. It is not stated what subsequently happened to this avenging band.

From the reports that have come through Hongkong the south of China is not affected by the Boxer rising in the same way as the north and there are favourable indications of order being maintained there. The southern Viceroys have agreed to ignore Prince Tuan's edicts and declare their intention to protect foreigners to the best of their ability. In order to assist them in accomplishing this plan they have asked the Powers to confine all their action to the north and not disturb or alarm the southern population by marching large bodies of troops through territories south of the Yangtse. Should the Powers be convinced of the bona-fides of this representation, it is probable that French troops from Tonking and the expeditionary force from India will be disembarked at some northern ports, the former probably at Shanghai and the latter at Wei-Hai-Wei.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

NEWS FROM ASHANTI.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A despatch from Colonel Willcocks, dated Fumsu, 3rd inst., says that runners report that the Governor of the Gold Coast has left Kumasi and arrived at Ekwanta, twenty miles to the south-west, and is going to Cape Coast.

Many were killed in breaking out of Kumasi.

The Governor left a detachment of the Garrison at Kumasi.

Reuter, wiring from Fumsu, says the relief force will shortly be concentrated, and, it is expected, that Kumasi will be relieved in ten days.

[Kumasi, according to latest official news, was garrisoned by 700 native troops under the command of Major Morris, Acting Commissioner and Commandant of the Northern Territories, who succeeded in entering from the north. Europeans and all the troops were on half-rations. Supplies of ammunition in Kumasi were not sufficient to allow offensive measures, and had to be husbanded in case of reinforcements not arriving. The march for the relief of Kumasi was met by great numbers of rebels, who had constructed stockades, put impediments in the way, such as trees and stockades surrounding Kumasi, offering to rebels good shelter. The state of health of Kumasi good, but the 3,000 native community are actually in state of destitution, and immediate assistance required. The Governor sometime ago intimated his intention of endeavouring to break out of Kumasi, but it was not held to be either necessary or desirable.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY, 5.

The s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Suez, at daylight to-day.

UNCOVENANTED PENSIONS.

SIX THOUSAND MAXIMUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned six thousand rupees pension to the Uncovenanted Commissioners of divisons in non-regulation provinces. This completes the concessions under consideration for Uncovenanted Officers.

THE NEW RUPEES.

THREE CRORES COINED.

The whole of the rupees now being coined for Government are likely to be finished by next month, the total added to currency being equivalent to about two million pounds sterling.

MILITARY NEWS.

The "Pioneer" is in error in reporting that leave to Officers of the Indian Army is stopped. It is true that the question of stopping leave has been under consideration, and that certain restrictions upon it have been imposed in the Bengal Command, but leave generally is still open, except to Officers of the Indian Medical Service for whom it has been definitely closed until further orders.

THE MURDER AT PALITANA.

WE understand that the Palitana authorities have been successful in tracing and arresting the murderer of Prince Samatsingji's manager. The man belongs to the Kunbi caste. He was arrested in Prince Samatsingji's village and was placed before the magistrate at Palitana on the charge of murder. The magistrate, after hearing evidence, committed the accused for trial before the Sessions Court. The enquiry was concluded last week and judgment is reserved. Mr. Gordhandas Luthabhai watched the proceedings on behalf of Prince Samatsingji.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 4.

General Clements was engaged the whole day on the 29th in the direction of Lindley. The Boers evacuated their positions during the night.

CASUALTIES IN THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Rodevaal, 7th June:—4th Sherwood Foresters unwounded prisoners of war—Captain Humber, Lieutenants Piers, Moban, Harris, Wilmot and Fenwick; Second-Lieutenants Shepard, Napier, Milward, Beeke, Mathias, Anderson, Collin, Hewett and Heyman; Captain Brittan, and Quarter-Master Mequire.

Lindley, 28th June, 2nd King's Yorkshire Light Infantry, severely wounded—Lieutenants Simpson and Hall, died of enteric.

Heilbron, 1st July, 4th Argyll and Sutherlands—Lieutenant Hunter.

Bloemfontein, 1st July, Imperial Yeomanry—Lieutenant Reynor.

Heilbron, 30th June, prisoners of war, 20th Co., Army Service Corps—Captain Master.

Zand River, 29th June, severely wounded, 2nd Duke of Edinburgh, Wiltshire Regiment—Major Beatson.

Lindley, 26th June, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Slightly wounded in the head Captain Willycombe; severely wounded in the side, 2nd-Lieutenant Lowther, 5th Field Battery.

Frankfort, at which the converging British columns in the north of Orange River Colony are now aiming, is a township 25 miles due east of Heilbron, on the river Wilge, a tributary of the Vaal. A litle to the east of it runs the main road from Harrismight to the Transvaal *via* Heidelberg and Johannesburg. The former town was occupied by General Ian Hamilton on the 24th of last month, and as General Euller has been a fortnight at Standerton, he will have the crossings of the Vaal blocked in his direction also. The Boers at Frankfort must therefore fall back to the south and south-east in the direction of Bethlehem or Harrismight, and isolated down there the collapse of their resistance can only be a matter of time. As it is, de Wet has certainly done marvels in the part entrusted to him since the retreat across the Vaal. With his small and probably ragged force he has slipped in and out of the superior numbers all round him with a dexterity it is impossible not to admire. For several days he was installed on the line of communications cutting off the army in Pretoria from all connection with its bases of supply; and on two occasions he has managed to swoop down on an isolated British force and destroy it before help could arrive. The victories that Lord Methuen and others are reported to have gained over him seem on the other hand to have been paper successes, the enemy retreating because their object was attained and it was no part of their game to stand still and be pounded. It seems to have been a fortunate thing for us that General de Wet was not discovered earlier in the day; and that his tactics were not adopted before the back of the Boer resistance was broken. The Republics would not have had a Colenso or a Magersfontein to show, but they might have given us far more trouble in the long run.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Chisholm, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firmer.
Good Bhownugar 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 1-16
Bar Silver	28 7-16

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE second practice game in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana took place on the Oval last evening, and was witnessed by a fair gathering of spectators. The Stripes kicked off against the wind, and after a series of scrummages, Scrimgeour dribbled down the field, and the ball found touch in the Stripes 25. From a pass Hebblethwaite got possession, and he and Vines took the ball close to the posts, where the latter was brought down by Arnott. The Whites forwards wheeled the scrum and Gordon evaded Simpson, the full-back, and grounded the ball under the posts, Vines putting on the major points. On re-starting, the Whites pressed, the Stripes forwards held their opponents in check, the efforts of Moore, Ferrier, Sheepshanks and Browne being conspicuous. The Colours had several chances, but Skene and Cole seemed unable to father the ball, and the efforts forward were never utilised. Reid and Arnott were, however, very sure in tackling, and prevented Vines and Hebblethwaite getting through. No further score took place in the first half, but immediately the second half was started Balderstone scored but should have been held. Vines took the kick but the attempt was poor. By dint of good forward play the game was transferred to the Whites 25. Hebblethwaite pulling down Arnott when he looked dangerous. Tucker also was almost over, but was pulled back, and then the ball sent into touch in midfield, Thornton, who was prominent throughout, got in a good dribble, taking play within the 25 yards line. Here Balderstone got possession, but Cole stopped the movement. The ball was taken in front of the posts, when Vines smartly seized an opportunity and almost dropped a goal. After the drop out, Ferrier initiated a good run, but the ball came back and Vines got over. The referee ordered a five-yard scrimmage, and subsequently Hebblethwaite made a dashing run, "his handing off" being very clever. He was brought down close to the line, but managed to pass, and Balderstone got over. The goal kick failed, and the game ended in a victory for the Whites by 1 goal and two tries to nil.

MRS. C. B. JUDGE writes from 12, Petersham-terrace, Queen's-gate, S. W.:—"With reference to the sale of a Victoria Cross, about which letters have appeared in your paper, I should like to state that the V. C. in question was bought by my husband, the late Major C. B. Judge, in 1894, from Mr. Kirkpatrick, the son of a gentleman in one of the Government offices in India. He received with it the following account of how it came into Mr. Kirkpatrick's hands:—'About five years ago an old lady bequethed by will and antique mother-o'-pearl desk and contents to a relative of mine. The contents included, besides this V. C., old MSS. (private correspondence of no interest and giving no clue about Lieutenant Aitkin) note-paper, one or two miniatures in oils, and other nick-nacks. The said relative not being in any way interested in the medal, gave it to me as an addition to my collection of coins and tokens.' At the same time Mr. Kirkpatrick signed a paper declaring the V. C. his sole and absolute property, no one else having any claim whatever to it. My husband paid a large sum for the V. C. and had no idea a duplicate existed. It was not until the sale of medals had commenced at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge's, on May 18 last, that I heard from Mrs. Aitken that she possessed a similar one which had belonged to her husband, and that the original cross sent out to India for him had been lost more than 30 years ago. This was evidently the cross which my husband bought, believing that it was the only one."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT POONA.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

About 12-30 this afternoon, St. Paul's Church, Poona, was completely destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not very clear, but the most probable story is that the fire was due to culpable negligence of some native workmen. The church was in the care of the Public Works Department and some repairs for the rains were being done on the roof. Five men were engaged in soldering operations. About midday they left for their meals. A little later discovery was made that the building was on fire. The men asserted that they had put out the fire used for soldering before they had retired. Some burning sparks or the molten lead running on to the wood-work must have set it alight. Unfortunately a strong breeze blowing the flames spread rapidly. Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, living in the adjoining house, was informed, who telephoned to the Cantonment and City for assistance. He hurried up to the church with others and made a brave attempt to get at the burning spot from the belfry, but the uncertain nature of the foothold on the corrugated roofing rendered all attempt futile. The rescuers had to descend baffled, carrying back with them buckets of water. The smoke at this moment was very high. The members of the Glee Club from Ahmednagar, who were practising at the Gymkhana Club for this evening's concert, soon came up and rushed into the church and rendered good service. They rescued a lot of Church furniture, altar, frontal lamps, candles, &c., from the fire. The pipes of the organ were saved but the body of the instrument was completely burnt. The great folding door, in front, caught fire and burst open with a strong gust of wind. Great endeavour was made to save the registers, and eventually they were successful in carrying it out. The men went systematically to the work, passing things cleverly. Two fire manuals arrived on the scene from the Cantonment. They were useless. In the first place they had no proper staff to work with. They were with difficulty got close to the church, even then they could not be worked. The hose was found to be defective. Scarcely in an hour the church was already a total wreck. The sheet of corrugated roofing fell with loud crashes. Number of ladies and gentlemen hurried to the scene, amongst whom were General Burnett, the Rev. Mr. Badham, chaplain of St. Paul's. The whole interior of the building was gutted by two o'clock. Till two o'clock there was not a drop of water pumped on the building. Afterwards two steam fire-engines arrived from the city and commenced to play on the flames. It is a most singular coincident that the fire should take place on the very spot where some 53 years ago a Government house was destroyed by fire to its very foundation. The present church was built in 1863 during Sir Bartle Frere's Government.

Another account says:—About one o'clock today, St. Paul's Church took fire in the roof, from it is believed some workmen repairing the roof upsetting some fire. The Church has a very high pitched roof. The wind at the time was blowing tremendously. Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, who lives next door, ran out with his men and got to the place of fire but the water they had was insufficient and the flames soon got the mastery. Soldiers and clerks from the Military Finance Office, residents of the Poona Hotel, and others set to work to get the furniture out. The whole movable furniture, altar hangings, plate, &c., were removed and the pipes taken from the organ case. The vestry was locked but some soldiers with a heavy form as a battering ram forced the door open and recovered the books, although the flames were all round them. A rope was next procured and the huge iron safe containing the registers brought out and placed in care of Mr. Gardiner, Post Master, Poona. Everyone worked with a will but nothing could be done to save the sacred edifice, which burnt with great fury. The fire-engines of the Cantonment were in a deplorable condition, and apparently there was no organisation as the District Superintendent of Police sent repeatedly for engines. Dense clouds of smoke filled the whole neighbourhood for some time. This Church was built by the Government and consecrated by Bishop Harding in the year 1863. It was built after the style of La Sainte Chapelle, Paris, from drawings executed by the Rev. F. Gell, B.A. The Church had accommodation for seating about 250 people. It was erected by the Government for the use of Civil and Military Officers residing in Staff and Civil Lines. It is now a total wreck.

RECEPTION AT GANESKHIND.

Lord and Lady Northcote held an official reception last night at Government House, which was attended by all Civil and Military officers. More than 400 ladies and gentlemen were present.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

This morning the Dwarka Prasad case was again resumed. One Kushal gave evidence of being struck by several of the accused between the 10th and 12th April last when he with one Mahadeo and others as well as Dwarka Prasad were kept in custody.

Mr. Sealy cross-examined the witness. He pointed out several discrepancies in the present statement and that deposed before the committing magistrate. He asked the court to put in the statement of the witness in the preliminary enquiry.

The Judge considered that there was nothing on record showing how the preliminary enquiry was instituted, or under what section of the Criminal Procedure Code. Allowing that the magistrate held first class powers, and was empowered to institute an enquiry on suspicion and to exercise discretionary powers it was still necessary for him to be careful to see under what section the magistrate had acted especially as it did not appear whether the statements of the witnesses were taken on oath or not. For which reason the point was postponed till the examination of the magistrate.

The prosecution next closed.

The Judge then put questions to the accused of the alleged torture on the 11th April last. The accused denied that Dwarka Prasad was in custody between 10th and 12th April last. He was, they said, under investigation and was allowed to go backwards and forwards. They denied of striking him or others, and stated that they were not at the chowkey during the night of the 11th April.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ON Wednesday evening an Association match was played between teams representing the Gymkhana and the Royal Artillery. The Gymkhana in the first half played with a strong breeze at their backs and forced a number of corners, but they were unable to score. At half-time neither side had registered a point. Fifteen minutes after the re-start the Artillery scored, and a few minutes later added a second goal. Just before time the Gymkhana attacked and managed to put on a goal. Score:—

Royal Artillery	2 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	1 goal.

A JEWISH WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

THERE was a brilliant party on Wednesday evening, at Braganza Hall, Byculla, the mansion of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, to witness the nuptials of Mr. David Sassoon, son of Mr. S. E. Shellim, with Miss Louise, daughter of Mr. Sassoon J. David. As is customary among the Jews, the invitations were issued by the father of the bridegroom, and in response, over five hundred ladies and gentlemen attended to witness the ceremonial function. The bridegroom, about twenty-two years of age, is a son of Mr. Shellim, formerly of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, and grandson of the founder of the Sassoon family. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Sassoon J. David, a leading merchant and mill-owner of Bombay, and is aged nineteen, and a niece of Mr. Jacob Sassoon. The bungalow of Mr. Jacob Sassoon is well situated, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding lands. The bungalow is well furnished, the upper and lower halls being adorned with rare and valuable pictures, and marble statuary is placed in prominent parts of the building. The ground floor, the staircases, and the upper floors were covered with Persian carpets. The whole of the premises were beautifully decorated, and lighted with electricity. Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Lantyn, an employe of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, an electrician, managed the lighting of the gardens and the buildings. The evening previous to the wedding the parents of the young couple entertained about a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, chiefly their close relations and friends, at a dinner party. The dinner being over, the assembly were shown an interesting exhibition of the kinetoscope, comprising various films of moving pictures, which afforded considerable amusement to the guests. On the evening of the marriage, lights of various colours were used in all parts of the house, and its surroundings. Flowers, bouquets and garlands were supplied by the well-known florist, Mr. Merwan Erani. All the guests having arrived, the religious part of the ceremony commenced about half-past five o'clock. In pursuance of time-honoured custom, the marrying couple were seated on a raised dais, and a rich canopy was held over their heads, which was supported by four lads. Mr. Edward Meyers, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, officiated as Rabbi, as his father was a Grand Rabbi of Bombay. The ceremony was very imposing, the prayers and blessings pronounced by Mr. Meyers were said in a loud and distinct voice, which could be heard from one end of the hall to the other. For the first time in the history of Jewish weddings, the bride and bridegroom were dressed in English style. During the solemnization of the ceremony, communion wine was taken by the parties both before the function began and after it was over. The bridegroom then, as is customary among Jews, broke a Chinese saucer, as an emblem of the frailty of all human beings. The Rabbi and the bride and bridegroom wore expensive silk scarfs, which are known as "Tsisith." The marriage certificates were then signed by the contrasting parties and attested by the duly authorized functionaries. Most of those present congratulated the young couple with a hearty shake of the hand. The Band of the 21st Native Infantry played a selection of music during the evening. Refreshments were provided, and the party afterwards dispersed. Among those present were:—

Professor Haffkine, CIE, Mr and Mrs Allan F Turner, Mr and Mrs A L Coverton, Col G Waters, IMS, Mr W Webb, Mr Judah, Mr and Mrs H F Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs C M Ross, Mr Alex Tod, Mr and Mrs John Greaves, Mr and Mrs A K Leslie, the Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Crowe, Mr J Willcocks, Dr J Pollen, Mr A Craizie, Mr and Mrs J Macdonald, Mr T J Bennett, the Hon Mr Lang, Brigade General F Ventris, Mr T Takamichi, Mr and Mrs T Kusumato, Mr T Takayahagi, Mr C Douglas, Mr and Mrs N J Abraham, Mr and Mrs. E J Abraham, Hon and Mrs S M Moses, Mr and Mrs S A Nathan, Mr and Mrs E J Ezra, Mr and Mrs A Ezra, Mrs Flora Sassoon, Miss S D Sassoon, Mr and Mrs S Abraham, Mr R H S Isaacs, Mr Silas E Sassoon, Dr P L D Rozario, and family, Mr Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. and Miss Hormusji M Chichgar, Mr and Mrs Dorab J Tata, Mr and Mrs R J Tata, Mr K R Cama, Mr. Mrs and Miss Jamsetji A Wadia, Mr and Mrs C J Wadia, Mr Ardesir Framji Vakil, Hon and Mrs Bomanji D Petit, Mr and Mrs Jejibhoy F Petit, Mr and Mrs Jehangir B Petit, Mr and Mrs Dhunjishaw B Petit, Mr Rustomji N B Jeejibhoy, Khan Bahadoor M C Murzban, CIE, Mr H C Coorlawala and family, Mrs Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, Dr Temulji B Nariman and family, Mr Edulji R Reporter, Mr R T Malbarvala, Mr and Mrs P N Wadia, Professor C M Kateli, Khan Bahadoor Nowroji P Vakil, CIE, Mr Rustom Pestonji Jeangir, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Pestonji A Wadia, Mr and Miss F R Vicaji, Mr M E Morris, Mrs and Miss R M Pateil, Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mahamedbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Vithuldass Damoder Thackersey, Premchund Roychund, Hurkisondass Narrothumdass, the Hon Mr Vijbhookandass Atmaram, and Mr Daramsey Morarjee Goculdass.

DACOITY IN JAMNAGAR STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that in October last a dacoity took place in the village of Dal Toongi, a place twelve kos from Jamnagar. The dacoits, who wore police uniform, went to the house of Kanji Patel and asked for the havildar who was in the compound. When he responded, the havildar and an old man, the father of Kanji Patel, were seized and bound. The family who were in the house locked the doors. The dacoits fired three shots and forced open the doors of some of the rooms and seized cash and ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,000. Four days before the occurrence the villagers applied to the State autnorities for the establishment of a police thana to protect them from dacoities. They were then informed that the girasias who were in the village were bound to protect the people. In a petition, which was forwarded in December to Colonel W. P. Kennedy, the Administrator of the State, in relation to the affairs on behalf of the person who suffered loss, it was stated that the girasias of the village gave no assistance at the time, and that the dacoits only decamped on the arrival of the police from Bhandia, a village two miles away. Colonel Kennedy's reply to the petition was received three months after and stated that it appeared on inquiry that the mulgirasias of Tungi were not to blame in the matter. As a matter of fact the person on whose approach the dacoits decamped, was one of the mulgarasias themselves. The Administrator added: The applicant and his friends were, it is reported, twelve in number and yet they remained locked up in their rooms till the dacoits escaped. Had they shown any courage and come out of their place of concealment, they would have identified the dacoits and helped the ends of justice. The accused are reported to have gone into Okha limits and without proofs of identification of them, no prima facie case can be made out. No compensation can be recovered from the girasias as they were not in fault. It was the abject cowardice of the applicant and his party of ten to twelve men which emboldened the dacoits to prey on them. Had they shown themselves to be men, they with the half of the girasias would have been able to arrest the dacoits and protect their property from being looted.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June last:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total Profit	15,42,309	5	8
Applied as follows:—			
To Dividend at the rate of 16 per cent per annum free from Income Tax	5,60,000	0	0
To Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent per annum free from Income Tax	1,00,000	0	0
To Transferred to special Reserve Fund thereby raising it to Rs. 7,00,000	6,65,871	12	0
To Transferred in reduction of cost of Bank's premises, &c	20,000	0	0
To Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	55,000	0	0
To Carried forward	2,01,437	9	8
	15,42,339	5	8

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has recommended to the Government the appointment of the following Commission of Enquiry into the present and future management of the Calcutta Port Trust:—The Hon. Mr. E. N. Baker, Chairman; the Hon. Mr. G. H. Sutherland, President of the Chamber of Commerce; the Hon. Sir Allan Arthur; Sir Patrick Playfair; Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust; and the Traffic Manager. The Committee suggest the name of Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who has had considerable experience in working his line in connection with the Bombay Port Trust and a Government official in the Railway Audit Department.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Burke presiding.

A VALUATION AWARD.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Katrak, the Corporation recorded a letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department forwarding copy of Government Resolution on the subject of the valuation award made by the Collector of Customs in respect of 2,903 square yards of land on Vincent Road resumed by the Municipality under Section 60 (7) of Act IV of 1898. The value of the land has been determined at eight annas a square yard.

DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS.

The Commissioner forwarded a report of the Drainage Engineer that in order to provide proper drainage for certain localities it would be necessary to lay nine-inch pipe sewers in all the lanes and passages; and on completion of which he would be in a position to call upon the owners to make the requisite house connections. He therefore requested sanction to the proposal, the cost of which would be met from the grant for pipe sewers Loan Works Budget for 1900-1901.

On the motion of Dr. Katrock the necessary sanction was given.

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia the Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding the Water Engineer's report on the subject of leakage of water from the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The Engineer stated that from the observations made by him on the height of water in the settling and distributing basins at Malabar Hill he came to the conclusion that there was no leakage from either of these works. It was impossible to get at the portion of the reservoir below the filters, and no observations could therefore be made with regard to it.

THREATENED OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

SPECIAL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote under date the 8th June:—"I have the honour to state that as the city is threatened with an outbreak of cholera and as ordinary powers under the Municipal Act are not sufficient to deal with it, I requested Government to sanction, under Section 434 of the Municipal Act, the special measures, as described in Government Resolution No. 2850, dated the 1st instant, a copy of which is herewith forwarded for the information of the Corporation." The measures which he asked the Government to sanction, were (1) The employment of such medical staff as may be required. (2) The treatment and distribution of the water-supply in such manner as may be found necessary. (3) The provision of such extra ambulance or other means of conveyance for patients or the removal of the dead as may be required. (4) The opening, appointment and use of special accommodation at the Arthur Road Hospital and at the Grant Road Hospital, if necessary. (5) The erection, opening and appointment of such small temporary hospitals as may be necessary, the entertainment of such establishment and the incurring of such expenditure on maintenance, &c., as the above measures may render necessary.

Mr. Unwalla proposed and Mr. Lund seconded that the report be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he did not wish to object to measures for dealing with cholera but it seemed to him that those placed before the Corporation were scarcely what was required. He did not know whether the report before them contained the report required under subsection 2 of Section 434 of the Act but if not he supposed the Commissioner would have to lay another report before them as to the actual measures taken. He was surprised that the Commissioner should have gone to the Government to sanction the employment of such medical staff as might be required. He did not see what special measures could be sanctioned for the treatment and distribution of the water-supply, that was pretty much in the hands of the Commissioner and the Corporation and Standing Committee, had been breaking their heads for years about the water-supply. In regard to the provision of ambulances, special accommodation at Arthur Road and Grant Road Hospitals and the establishment of temporary hospitals it seemed to him hardly necessary to go to Government to adopt those special measures as they could have been taken under the ordinary provisions of the law. He, however, complained that as the Commissioner had gone for this sanction he had not reported what special measures he had taken. What medical staff, for instance, had he employed? He suggested that a rider should be added to the motion requesting the Commissioner to state what special measures he had taken.

The mover and seconder of the motion accepting the suggestion the motion was agreed to with that addition.

INOCULATION MEASURES.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the allowance given to medical men for their services in connection with plague inoculations. He stated that in order to encourage inoculation, sectional medical officers employed on plague duty were given a special allowance of Rs. 10 for every 100 persons inoculated. One doctor, who was specially successful from the beginning, was given an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem from September, 1898. The total sum so expended was Rs. 11,503-1-6. The allowances ceased from the 1st April last.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

Mr. Mulji proposed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the payment of an allowance at the rate of Rs. 350 per mensem to Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, during the time he would be in charge of the Drainage Department in addition to his own duties, the total amount of Rs. 573-14-10 being met from the surplus cash balance.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Mr. Mulji proposed, Mr. Lund seconded, and it was carried, that sanction be given to the acquisition of a plot of ground at Dadar, admeasuring 80133 square yards at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,404 to be defrayed from savings in the allotment provided in the 23 1-4 Lakhs Loan for storm water drains in Morland and Souter Roads and Club and Gilder Streets.

LATRINES AND URINALS.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee sanction was given to a grant of Rs. 2,089 for the purchase of two plots of land at Colaba, admeasuring in all about 208 square yards required for the construction of latrines and urinals, and also for the construction of quarters for halalkhors of the Health Department.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the Corporation recorded a letter from the Secretary to Government, in the General Department, dated the 13th June, informing the Corporation that his Excellency in Council would be pleased to hear that employers of labour, especially those whose operatives most largely availed themselves of the medical aid and comforts supplied by the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital had been induced to contribute towards the expenses of the institution.

LORD HARRIS PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The Corporation considered a letter, dated the 3rd April last, from the Honorary Secretaries, Lord Harris Memorial Fund, on the subject of the proposed Lord Harris Primary School Building.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. S. D. Khote, it was resolved to inform the Secretaries of the Fund that the Corporation agreed to take over the building on its completion, on the understanding that the necessary sanitary requirements, mentioned in the Corporation's resolution, dated the 14th February, 1897, were complied with.

PROPOSED NEW STREETS.

The Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust wrote under date, the 13th June: "I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 648, dated 18th April, 1900, requesting more definite information, as to when the Board is likely to take up the construction of the new street along Peru Lane and Hamalwadi Road from Girgaum Road to Trinity Street. In reply I am to inform you that the Board are fully alive to the importance of the improvements desired by the Corporation, but they regret that other very pressing demands have so far precluded their taking up these small public improvements. It is hoped that it may be possible to take up the Hamalwadi project as soon as scheme No. II from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge has been sanctioned by Government. As regards the Peru Lane project, I am to say that although the hands of the Board are exceedingly full, they will, as soon as possible, formulate a scheme for this improvement."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that this question was before the Corporation sometime ago. They had passed resolutions to make and widen these roads, but it was thought that as the Improvement Trust might possibly have to do something with them, the Corporation would be throwing money away by carrying out the work and it was postponed until a further communication were received from the Trust. The latter had now sent a reply on which they might rest some hope. He therefore moved that the attention of the Commissioner be directed to this reply and that he be asked to hold his hand in the meantime.

This was seconded and agreed to.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DIVISIONAL OFFICER'S WORK.

The Commissioner forwarded four statements of work done by the Divisional Health Officers for the

quarter ending 31st March last, together with the Drainage Engineer's report on some of the points raised.

Dr. Katrak in moving that these reports be recorded referred to the Frere Road drain. From time to time, he said, there had been complaints in regard to that drain but nothing has been done. He referred to the statement of the Drainage Engineer that it was a delightful theory that a sewer should be without smell, but Dr. Katrak hoped that a statement like that would not be taken too seriously but that the smells should be minimised as much as possible.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed in seconding the motion observed that the smells in the Fort and in Mandvie ward were, in his opinion, due to the practice of throwing night soil into the gutters without proper arrangements for flushing.

Mr. Khote took exception to certain statements in the reports. The remark of Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji that the measures taken in his division for checking the outbreak of small-pox in the beginning were unfortunately not successful owing to want of co-operation on the part of the public, was far too sweeping.

Dr. Dinsha Master drew attention to a paragraph in Dr. Coyley's report in regard to the bad condition of several wadis in Market Section which he decribed as the true plague focus. He (Dr. Master) had alway contended that the City Improvement Trust should deal with such places before they went into large schemes for fine roads and so on. A portion should be improved quickly instead of taking time to deal with large areas as a whole. He also drew attention to a statement that there had been excessive mortality in the Paltan Road Chawls owing to overcrowding.

The Hon Mr. Mehta said he had come to the conclusion that the Corporation never made a greater mistake than when they appointed the Divisional Health Officers. Origially seven Deputy Health Officers were appointed and afterwards on the reorganisation of the Health Department four Divisional Heath Officers were appointed. The reports submitted showed, however, that they were not doing anything special or that the Deputy Health Officers were not able to do. When they were giving the Corporation figures it was possible to imagine that they were doing some important scientific work, but now that they had furnished reports they only made remarks with which the Corporation had been acquainted for some time, namely, that plague had been epidemic in this quarter and that quarter. They ought to have been able to show more scientific work. It might have been interesting to have had the report brought into a general report from the Health Officers. At present each Divisional Health Officer seemed to be working on his own hook; he did not seem to think that his work need be in connection with the principles laid down for the sanitary organstion of the whole city. He understood that the idea a long time ago was to have them abolished immediately after plague ceases, and it was left to the Commissioner to find out when plague ceased. One of the Commissioner's predecessors found that plague had left Bombay, although they had found that it had not yet left the city. But his discretion enabled him to place upon the Corporation the expenditure for four Divisional Health Officers. The reports which had been furnished would, he hoped, be very useful when the Corporation came to consider the reorganization of the Health Department of the city.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna expressed his surprise at the remarks of Mr. Mehta. He knew Mr Mehta was all along against the reorgnisation of the Health Department that was carried out in his absence. (Mr Mehta I beg your pardon). He (Sir Bhalchandra) felt strongly in regard to this matter. One Health Officer however able he might be could not look after a city whose population was every day increasing. The disasters that had come to the city on account of the concentration of the power of the Health Department in one man were well known. The reports were a sign of the improvment that had taken place in the work of that department. He hoped the day would not come when the Divisional Health Officers would be abolished. The Corporation had been trying for some years to find a man who could carry out bacteriological examination of water. They had paid large sums to the Government analyst, but now they had one man in their service who was competent to do that work for them and his report was of great value. When the Deputy Health Officers were appointed he considered it was the fifth wheel of the coach, but as they had been appointed, they were doing good work as registrars. He did not think it was necessary to interfere with the working of the Health Officers in any way.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the question of the re-organisation of the Health Department had better be left to the Health Officer, whom they were going to appoint hereafter. At present the work of the department was absolutely out of joint. He considered that the Divisional Health Officers should be specialists in the different branches of Sanitary science. The reports before them were such as could have been written by laymen, and the Divisional Health Officers were doing work that could have been done by the head clerks of departments. Were the Corporation getting the results they were entitled to in return for the heavy expenditure for those officers? In his opinion they were certainly not. He concluded by moving an amendment that the reports be recorded, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to which of the various suggestions made by the Divisional Health Officers ought to be taken in hand.

Mr. Isufaly Mamuji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha remarked that in order to make these reports really useful the future Health Officer should make himself acquainted with their contents and if he found that they contained any very important suggestion requiring the urgent attention of the Corporation he should place his views before the Commissioner on the matter.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhy observed that the reports should be simply recorded at present, and the Corporation should defer any discussion on the subject until the Health Officer himself considered these reports.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, speaking on the amendment, said he objected to the second part, of the amendment, which asked for a report from the Commissioner. He thought that the Commissioner was too overburdened with the work of making up the reports as to justify them in asking him to make one more report. The object with which the Corporation had called for the reports from the Divisional Health Officers was not so much for ascertaining their views on sanitary matters, as for knowing what work they were doing.

Mr. MacLonald remarked that nothing appeared to him stranger than the light manner in which some of the members had spoken of the work which their Divisional Health Officers had been doing. From his knowledge of the officer who was in charge of the district in which he lived, he would say that he had seen him hard at work both in and outside his office. He (the speaker) had been able to rectify several short comings through that officer's immediate instrumentality, and he was bound to say that before these officers had been appointed he could not get rectified many serious things that were taking place in the department. Of course, there were Deputy Health Officers, but they had not the same power and influence which the Divisional Officers possessed. He might also inform them that during the last eight months, he had not heard of any of those serious complaints which were frequently made against the inspectors and other subordinates of the department, and this was simply due to the careful supervision of these officers. He thought the removal of that complaint was a great blessing to the community, (Hear, hear)

Mr. K. N. Wadia remarked that despite what Sir Bhalchandra and Mr. MacDonald had said he could view with equanimity the dismissal of the Divisional Health Officers when the time came. The Deputy Division l Officers were known in the city as "gutter doctors," (laughter) and consequently they could not have much influence. He did not agree that the Divisional Officers had a great deal of influence either.

The Municipal Commissioner said that on the several occasions when the Divisional Health Officers had been under discussion he had been rather at a loss to know why the Corporation ever appointed them. The only use they seemed inclined to put those officers to was to gird at them for the work which they said was not work. He did not think that the Hon. Mr. Mehta had quite read up his brief on this occasion (laughter) in regard to the reorganisation of the Department. In the first place he did not think that Mr. Snow to whom no doubt Mr. Mehta referred, was of opinion that plague had left the city. He did not make that announcement to him when he took over charge. The Divisional Health Officers were brought in not when the plague was supposed to have ceased, but when the plague establishment was disbanded. At that time the Health officer was supposed to supervise the work of all the departments and practically he had to drive the sweepers and the gharries, inspectors and deputy health officers. A Committee of the Corporation reported that the Health Officers should be rather what a Health Officer at home is, and it was decided that Divisional Health Officer should be put in executive charge of the four divisions into which the city was demarcated. It was not then laid down that these Health Officers should be qualified as Medical Officers. Mr. Leask was given one of the appointments and the other three officers held the degree of public health, which required a sound knowledge of sanitation and chemical analysis. He might say that since the Divisional Health Officers had been appointed there had been a more complete supervision of the work and the Health Department had been better arranged. Regarding the in sufficiency of the reports, he asked the Corporation to say exactly what reports they wanted. On the last occasion these reports were discussed, the Corporation were not satisfied, they wanted an essay on certain points (laughter) and he told the officers to write up matters of interest. Mr. Mehta said there was nothing in the reports but what they knew already. He might properly retort that that was the very reason why the officers should report on them. The Corporation had known these matters for years and nothing had been done. But at any rate they might be thankful they had only got the old nuisances here and that no new ones had occurred. Dr. Coyley was at present engaged looking after the water-supply. There was cholera in Salsette and Thana and there was the danger of it coming into the city if the water became contaminated. The water in the three lakes was being examined and if any contamination were found, that supply would probably have to be cut off. In conclusion the Commissioner said he listened with feelings of very great pain to the remarks of Dr. Viegas to the effect that the reports furnished by the Divisional Health Officers might have been written by head clerks. That was an exceedingly ungenerous statement and not complimentary to the profession to which Dr. Viegas belonged. He however agreed with the observation of Dr. Viegas that the reorganisation of the Health Department should be left to the new Health Officer who would be appointed.

Dr. Viegas explained that he did not say that the reports were those of head clerks but the work of the Health Officers was such as might be done by head clerks.

Dr. Katrak in replying on the debate observed that the gentlemen appointed as Divisional Health Officers were too clever for the work they had to do. The amendment on being put to the vote was lost. The original proposition was then carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE FAR EAST.

THE EMPRESS AND THE BOXERS.

THE following is the text of an imperial decree on the subject of the Boxers and foreigners:—

The Western religion has existed and been disseminated throughout China for many years, while those who disseminated it have done nothing except to exhort people to do good. Moreover, converts to the religion, have never, under the protection of religion raised up disturbances: hence converts and the people at large have always remained at peace with one another, each going his own way without let or hindrance. Of late years, however, with the constant increase of Western churches throughout the country and the consequent overwhelming numbers of converts joining them, men of evil character have stealthily gained a footing into their ranks, making it difficult, under the circumstances, for missionaries to distinguish the good from the bad amongst the converts. Taking advantage of this, these evil characters have accordingly, under the guise of being Christians, harassed the common people and bullied the countryside; but we are of opinion however that, perhaps, such a condition of affairs cannot have been viewed with favour by the Missionaries themselves. As to the Iho-Ch'uan (Patriots and Champions of Peace) Society, this organisation was first prohibited during the reign of the Emperor Chia Ch'ing (1795—1820). Owing, however, to the fact that, of late, the members of this Society simply trained themselves for purposes of self-protection and to defend their homes and villages from attack, and moreover because they had abstained from creating trouble We (did not issue our ban of prohibition according to precedent but) merely sent repeated instructions to the local authorities concerned to keep a proper restraint on the movements of the Society. We pointed out to the said authorities that the present was not a question of whether these people were Society-men or not, but that the point was whether, being banded together, their object was to create trouble in the country or not. If, then, the Society-men should indeed rise up and break the peace it should be the duty of the authorities to make a strict search for the lawbreakers and punish them according to law. Whoever thes parties may be, whether Christians or Society-men, the Throne makes no difference in its treatment of them, for they are all the subjects (children) of the Empire. Moreover, even in cases of litigation between Christians and the common people our instructions have ever been that the authorities settle them according to the rights of the matter, no favour being allowed to be shown to either party. It transpires, however, that our commands have of late years never been obeyed. The officials of the various prefectures, subprefectures, departments and districts have been proved to have neglected their duties; they have neither acted in friendly conjunction with the missionaries, sympathised with the people under them in their difficulties, nor settled litigation in the spirit of impartiality, and the consequence has been that those concerned began to hate one another, the enmity becoming deeper and deeper as occasions for ill-will multiplied. On account of this, therefore, we now find the members of the Iho-Chu'an Society banding themselves together as village militia and declaring war against the Christians. In the meantime, we find discontented spirits in conjunction with lawless ruffians joining in the movement for their own ends; riots are the order of the day; railways are destroyed and churches are burnt down. Now the railways were constructed by, and are the property of the Government, whilst churches were built by the missionaries and their converts for their own occupation. Do thess Society-men and others then think that they will be allowed to destroy and burn at their own sweet will? In thus running riot these people are simply opposing themselves to the Government. This is really beyond reason. We, therefore, appointed Chao Shu-ch'iao, Grand Councillor and Governor Adjunct of Peking, to proceed yesterday as our Imperial Commissioner to restore peace and to call upon the people and Society-men to immediately disband and return each man to his own avocations and daily work. Should traitors and revolutionary Society-men try to stir up the people to rise up and pillage and destroy the country-side, we hereby call upon the Iho Ch'uan people to hand over to the authorities the ringleaders for punishment according to the laws of the land. Should any be so misguided as to persist in disobeying these our commands they shall be treated as rebels, and we hereby warn them that when the Grand Army arrives, their fathers, mothers, wives and children will be separated from one another and scattered, their homes destroyed and they themselves slain. They will also bring upon themselves the stigma of disloyalty and of being false to their country, for it will then be too late to repent. Our heart is filled with pity when we think of the retribution that will then overwhelm our people. We, therefore, hereby declare that if after this warning, should there be still any who refuse to obey our commands, we will immediately order the Generalissimo, Jung Lu, to send Generals Tung Fu-hsiang (Kansu Corps), Sung Ch-ing and Ma Yu-k'un (Szech'uan Corps), with their commands to punish these rebels and to disperse them. Finally, in sending troops out the primary purpose is to protect the law-abiding people; but we now hear that those sent out by the Chihli provincial authorities have not only failed in affording such protection and restraining evil characters but, on the contrary, have themselves been guilty of preying upon the countryside. We now hereby command Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, to investigate this matter at once, and also to send trusty deputies to make secret investigations. If it be found that these military officials have indeed been guilty of encouraging their men to loot and pillage, such guilty officers are to be summarily executed. There must be no leniency or mercy shown to such. Let this our decree be copied out on yellow paper and posted throughout the country as a warning to people and army, and that all may know our commands.

Note:—It will be seen from the above decree that, even at this late hour, the advisers of the Empress Dowager are still intent upon screening the so-called "Boxers," making out the recent outrages to have been made by "militia men, traitors and revolutionary Society-men,"—Translator.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

THE Northumberland Plate of 1,000 sovs; a handicap; lowest weight not to be under 6st.; winners of any handicap value 140 sovs after the publication of the weights (June 14, at noon) 5lb., of two such handicaps or of one value 200 sovs 8lb, or of any race value 500 sovs 12lb extra (extreme penalty); second to receive 50 sovs out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, June 19, 10 sovs if left in after that time, or 25 sovs for starters. Two miles.

Mr J C Dorr's ch c Joe Chamberlain, by Phocion—Blue Bidice, 3 yrs, 7st 7lbs.....Martin 1
Mr J A Miller's b c Innocence, by Simonian—La Vierge, 4 yrs, 8st 2lbs.....Halsey 2
Mr C S Mewton's b c Ameer, by Orme—Quetta, 5 yrs, 8st 5lbs.....Madden 3
(Winner trained by R Chaloner.)

Betting; 8 to 1 against Joe Chamberlain.

Won by a length; eight lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS may be said about many brilliant prospectus s that are frequently issued to financiers; they often herald the formation of companies which go up like the proverbial rocket and come down like a stick. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, unlike such shaky ventures, are the soundest investments in which people suffering from disease can entrust their money. They have the reputation of over half a century, and every day they return substantial dividends in the form of good health. No disease has yet disputed their influence when a fair trial has been given. They cure dysentery diarrhœa weakness, and liver and kidney diseases, whilst for skin diseases they have no equal. Sold by all chemists, &c.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

PRACTICAL TRAINING OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

SIR POWER PALMER'S SCHEME.

A CIRCULAR letter has just been issued from Army Headquarters, Simla, to the four Commands, in which the Commander-in-Chief expresses the desire that certain general instructions should, as far as circumstances admit, be acted up to at camp and manœuvres. With regard to Artillery Camps, His Excellency is of opinion that more advantage should be taken of Field and Horse Artillery Camps to combine tactical training of all Arms with the purely technical instruction. Three schemes are proposed and Lieutenant-Generals Commanding are left to make their choice from these. The letter proceeds:—

It is most important that long reconnaissances should be carried out in a practical manner. Recent events in South Africa have shown in a striking way the value of cavalry in reconnaissance on a broad front the enormous importance to columns of having the country thoroughly reconnoitred in advance and the disastrous results of troops coming under breech-loading fire where such reconnaissance has not been thoroughly carried out. The intelligent use of cavalry in reconnaissance is under existing conditions a more pronounced factor of success than ever. Where formerly troops could approach to 1,000 or 1,200 yards of infantry fire and extricate themselves with trifling loss this is no longer possible, and troops coming within, 2000 yards of infantry must suffer heavily in any close formation. Under the heading "Artillery camps" attention has been drawn to the desirability of combining the long reconnaissance with horse artillery camps. Such camps are often a few marches from cantonments and the combination can without difficulty be effected, *e.g.*, Horse Artillery camp at Huttee near Attock. The two Rawalpindi cavalry regiments, would work on to the line Campbellpore-Hazro, the Nowshera and Guides cavalry working from the other side. The days and ammunition set aside for brigade practice would be worked into the scheme. If such action is impossible, horse artillery batteries can accompany the cavalry, long reconnaissance or horse artillery officers can be attached to the cavalry regiment carrying out the reconnaissance as commanders of imaginary horse artillery batteries on the principle of "Staff Rides." Infantry officers can also be usefully attached. His Excellency would here draw attention to the great importance of cavalry dismounted work—an item of training not always fully appreciated.

TACTICAL TRAINING.

After calling attention to the necessity for chart and compass competitions being over unknown ground and pointing out that Staff Rides have become a regular item of tactical training under the direct orders of General Officers Commanding Districts, the following important paragraphs occur:—

Before laying down any instructions for guidance on this most important subject, the Commander-in-Chief would invite attention to the lessons of the present war as far as it is possible at the present time to draw deductions from it.

The main lessons appear to be—

(i) The great value of entrenchments, the change in their character which will be introduced and in the accepted views as regards the position in which they will be placed.

(ii) The enormous distances up to 2,500 yards at which long-range rifle fire can be used with effect especially against masses.

(iii) The power of acting on the defensive on a broader front that heretofore recognised owing to the containing power of the magazine rifle and the great importance of this to the defence.

(iv) The importance of great mobility on the part of the defence, so that a comparatively small force can be rapidly moved to threatened points. This necessitates high physical training or the use of Mounted Infantry, when available.

(v) The impossibility of successfully carrying out frontal attacks on anything like open ground unless the defenders have been drawn off or weakened by flank attacks.

(vi) The difficulty of locating the enemy's fire and consequently of replying to it, due to long ranges and smokeless powder, and the well selected position of entrenchments.

(vii) The necessity of a longer preparatory artillery fire. This is not always recognised in peace manœuvres; and that artillery fire is required at such longer ranges than heretofore accepted.

(viii) The great value of independent fire at all ranges as compared with volleys and the importance of individual marksmanship.

(ix) The importance of entrenchments on the offensive in holding positions won (e.g., Spionkop) as a base for further advance.

(x) The great difficulty of reconnoitring the enemy's position before committing troops to the attack and consequently (given plenty of ammunition) the difficulty of estimating the strength of the defence, as magazine rifles lead to overestimating the number of defenders.

(xi) The great containing power of small rear guards due to magazine rifle and long-range, fire.

(xii) The necessity for teaching officers and non-commissioned officers the value of cover and not to expose themselves as they now do, especially on the sky line in hill warfare.

(xiii) The necessity in cavalry and artillery for learning to spare their horses as much as possible; this is especially applicable to cavalry at manœuvres when every man should dismount if halted for even few minutes, and occasionally horses should be led.

(xiv) That no real successes but only temporary checks can be obtained without counter attacks and following up successes; this was conspicuously absent on the Boer side.

The general experience gained proves that far from laying down any special system of tactics for general use, it is absolutely necessary to adapt organisation and tactics to those of the enemy. We are very prone to run into extremes, and copy too servilely or change our tactics after each war, small or great, so it would be in the highest degree dangerous to deduce any special system of infantry tactics from the Boer war beyond the fact that looser formations are, imperative and light infantry and skirmishing training a "sine qua non" against the magazine rifle. The training which we have been lately inculcating as the best for frontier warfare is sound under all conditions, *i. e.*, loose formations on a broad front, but demanding the highest discipline and individual intelligence, and the less there is of the latter the greater is the need for the former. Strategical and tactical mobility have, as has always been the case, proved invariably successful. As instances of strategical mobility. His Excellency would instance the cavalry advance on Kimberly and Lord Roberts' advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, and of tactical mobility, the Boer defence of the Tugela, and the movements of General Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry between Bloemfontein and Pretoria which latter, combined with the rapid strategical advance of the main force, completely paralysed the Boer defence.

INFANTRY TRAINING.

The remarks on this subject are as follows:—

Training of infantry, as at present, must be made as progressive as possible, commencing with company training and followed by battalion training in both of which practical musketry must form a main feature. During this period there should be no combined tactics or manœuvres and general officers should leave the units to their commanding officers for this period of training. Portions of the battalions should be exercised against each other, thus affording all officers opportunities of commanding more than a company, and in these latter exercises officers commanding stations should place field troops of cavalry at the disposal of officers commanding Infantry Battalions to accustom the two arms to work together.

Brigade and division manœuvres, where the number of troops admits of this should follow on battalion manœuvres, the three arm being combined under the orders of the general officer commanding. This progressive system of instruction may have to be departed from in stations where the advanced state of the crops in the early winter makes it necessary to embark on extended manœuvres before X'mas; and officers commanding stations must exercise their discretion as to the order in which the season's course of instruction is to be carried out.

Field manœuvres are frequently brought to close owing to the approach of the men's dinner hour. A halt or an "armistice" can be arranged at 1 p. m., while the troops refresh; and occasionally, when the health of the men would not be affected, the troops should bivouac on the ground. Opportunities for night operations might be taken, and entrenchments thrown up, the men cooking their own food. All operations should be conducted as if in the field.

HILL TRAINING.

After insisting upon the importance of carrying out company-training under Field Service conditions *i. e.*, in camps when all the companies can be got together a few miles out of cantonments, the letter deals with the subject of Hill training:—

Sir power Palmer considers that no opportunities should be lost of attaining this either by small bodies, battalions, or larger bodies. The training obtained, both mental and physical is that which best fits all ranks for successfully taking their part in war, whether against civilised or uncivilised enemies. His "Excellency trusts that Lieutenant-General's will take every advantage of the movements of troops from the hills in the autumn as well as in fine weather during September and October to annually carry out this most important tactical training.

The association of British Infantry Battalions with Gurkha Regiments, composed of born mountaineers, when available, will greatly facilitate the training of the British soldier in what is not instinctive in his character. In many districts great facilities exist in the autumn for such training; in others facilities can be made by movements into camp at no great distance and at trifling expense.

In hill warfare troops should be especially trained in seizing points of vantage, such as passes, commanding positions, &c., and making them rapidly defensible—always approaching such points with caution, and if possible from two sides. It should be the object of opposing troops to get above each other. In warfare in the hills or in broken ground the side which first seizes commanding points has obviously an enormous advantage and is seldom dislodged. This is not always sufficiently appreciated. Picquetting heights along which convoys have to pass should be frequently practised, the picquets failing in and increasing the strength of the rear-guard when the convoy has got through. If passes are thus well picquetted convoy guards need not be strong, and harassing duties are minimised.

The value of entrenched positions, even when weekly held, has been brought out in bold relief by the Boers, and instances of the want of training of our troops in this respect have been equally marked.

The training of Infantry in scouting duties, more especially when cavalry cannot act, is too often overlooked. Where ground fit for cavalry does not exist the scouting must be done by Infantry Mounted Officers on active ponies, or by active foot soldiers or both. The transmission of intelligence is often performed in a perfunctory manner especially by Infantry scouts, who do not realise that they are sent forward to assist the force in rear, and often try to fight a little battle on their own account. The importance of sending back information not only of where the enemy is located, but of the positions that he has evacuated must be more particularly impressed on scouts, who should be encouraged to be as enterprising as possible. Often, owing to a want of enterprise on the part of scouts an enemy is able to evacuate a position and the opportunity is lost of inflicting severe loss on him while he retreats. In retirements, where it is necessary to fall back from one position to another, when the intervening ground is without much cover, there is no object in retiring by alternate bodies; individual intelligence should be brought out by indicating to the men the new position in rear and directing them to reach it individually without giving a target to the advancing enemy. In such manœuvres when there is no mounted infantry, the original position might be held as long as possible by dismounted cavalry, who should eventually get away without forming up till in rear of the next position. When there are neither mounted infantry nor cavalry, the original position should be held by a few active foot soldiers, who should make as good a show as possible as long as possible. The fatal result of withdrawing Artillery too soon in retirement has been apparent in our late wars.

Special attention is invited to the tactical instruction afforded by exercises in chemes such as are suggested in Adjutant-General's No 458-E. of 23rd May and No 545-E. of 15th June of 1900. Many of these can be carried out with great benefit without ball ammunition and it should be impressed on all ranks that such exercises are tactical and not only "Musketry" practices.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

The concluding paragraphs of the letter are as follows:—

Sir Power Palmer considers that a great deal of useful training can be done on the line of march, both by cavalry and infantry. Tactical schemes can be set and officers can work out ideas as on a staff ride, reconnaissance work, advance and rear-guards and outpost duty can be carried out on new ground and under constantly varying conditions and much practical experience gained especially if a sort of running fight is maintained by moving in two bodies—one-third, say being sent on a double march at the commencement and daily followed up—any favourable positions being disputed.

The Commander-in-Chief would deprecate time being needlessly spent on the parade ground; drill may be there acquired as a means to tactical training, but the latter should be invariably carried out off parade ground.

Troops should always combine tactical training with route marching. Marching past can nearly always be practised on the return from route marching or field days without harassing troops by constant ceremonial parades. It is good practice to halt for a short rest within a mile or two of cantonments, size companies, and send on markers to favourable ground, and march to barracks performing one parade movement on each occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief is also of opinion that ceremonial inspections should be reduced to the lowest possible limit. It is unnecessary to perform bayonet exercise and physical drill by battalions. By selecting companies the general training of the battalion can be better judged by the Inspecting officer. Phistical drill especially should be regarded in the same light as gymnastic training and performed in shirt sleeves by companies only.

Defence rehearsals should be carried out at Madras, Karachi and Aden. The approved schemes of defence should be followed as closely as possible and all recent electric search installations, position finding cables, &c, be serverely tested, the naval authorities being asked to co-operate as much as possible and the Port Defence Volunteers fully utilised.

In conclusion the Commander-in-Chief would express the opinion that though manœuvres on a large scale are beneficial to all concerned, but more especially to the superior commanders, the essence of thorough training whether in infantry or cavalry consists in developing the intelligence of the soldier, non-commissioned officers and junior officers by the grounding given them during training in small bodies. A battalion whose field training is thoroughly and practically carried out by the company commanders will be the one to depend on under service conditions.

THE ABNORMAL WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

RESIDENTS in Calcutta agree, we believe, in regarding the climatic conditions we have experienced during the last week—or rather, allowing for short intervals of cooler weather, during the last month—as unprecedented. The actual temperature has of course been frequently exceeded in previous years, but the great humidity has rendered life a burden, in some cases too heavy to be borne. A number of cases of meat apoplexy have been reported during the last day or two, and we hear of at least one fatal case. Several cases are reported at Kidderpur Dock, a circumstance not greatly to be wondered at when we consider the conditions under which the loading of the transports must now be performed. Yesterday a large number of garis stopped plying for hire, and business generally was greatly impeded by the sickness of a large number of native employees, upon whom the relentless weather has told very severely. This is obviously a very abnormal state of things, which we feel all the more perhaps after the frequent and deceptive storms which seemed to be ushering in the monsoon in the orthodox manner three or four weeks ago. The situation is indeed puzzling. In the North-West no rain whatever has appeared. In Assam on the contrary all the indications point to the establishment of the monsoon current; while ships proceeding down the Bay have encountered tremendous seas. In Calcutta for a week past the sky has presented an extraordinary appearance, being completely clouded over, or only permitting the sun to be seen at intervals through a dense haze. One would think a downpour might be momentarily expected; still it comes not. The discomfort and the danger, the sickness and distress to which these conditions are giving rise are very great, and must increase steadily until the monsoon, or its substitute makes its appearance. As for the prospects up-country, the stoutest heart may quail at the thought of the consequences, if a short rainfall this year should follow upon the famine of last.

We have said that so far as the memory of most Calcutta residents goes, the conditions prevalent during June, and continuing up to beyond the beginning of July of the present year have not had a parallel. This impression however, refers rather to the extreme unpleasantness of the weather, and may possibly be due to the tendency to exaggerate present discomforts in comparison with those that are past. In general outline the climatic vagaries of the last two or three weeks bear rather a close resemblance to the conditions of 1888. In the Calcutta newspapers at the beginning of June of that year the opinion was expressed that the monsoon had broken exceptionally early; on June 23rd a leading article in the *Englishman* compared the long delay in the bursting of the monsoon to that which had happened in 1873, while the monsoon did not actually burst until the first week in July. Nor does the similarity between the conditions prevailing now and those of 1888 end there. In that year, while Bengal suffered from extreme drought, the June railfall in other parts, such as Behar, was normal, if not excessive. Similarly, as we have seen, the latest reports from Assam state that they are now having very heavy rain. The extreme atmospheric pressure is another feature shared at least to a great extent by both years. The fears of Government in 1888 as to a famine were not wholly dispersed until November, when very heavy rain enabled the cultivators to secure if not an average, at least a moderate crop. It may then be argued that the experience of 1888 justify a hopeful view of the situation. It must, however, be remembered that 1887 was not a famine year. The consequences of another immediate famine would be so appalling that no one will care to speculate upon them at the present moment. In anticipation of a certain class of criticism which would almost inevitably be offered, we may simply point out now, however, that for such a famine the wildest enemies of the Government could not hold it responsible. Government is very powerful, but it cannot make rain.—*Englishman.*

THE Godaveri bridge on the East Coast Railway is expected to be finished and opened this month when the passenger ferry will be closed.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE AT POONA.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

THE case in which Chief Constable Dilawar Khan Head Constables Peter Leo, Wamanrao Palsikar and Mahomed Khan, and Constable Shaik Ismail are charged with causing grievous hurt to ex-dufedar Dwarka Prasad on the 12th April last in order to extort a confession, was resumed before the Hon. Mr Aston, Sessions Judge, and four assessors at the Sungam Court on Wednesday.

Mr Venkatrao Ramchandra, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Hugh Sealy from Bombay being retained for the defence.

The following gentlemen acted as assessors: Mr Bejunji Sorabji Chenai, Mr. Chimanlal Harderam Thakar, Mr. Ganesh Narayen Khare, and Mr. Kawasji Bomanji Govipuria.

The case opened on Wednesday with the cross-examination of Casinath Shivaram, a carcoon in the employ of Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee, who had the day previous been examined at some length and who stated that he had heard of Dwarka Prasad having been taken into custody by the Cantonment police. In cross-examination he said that Mr. Nowroji Pudumji purchased the chawl from Hajee Cassum in December 1898. It was not true that he purchased it in March or April 1900. After the date of purchase he kept Dwarka Prasad in his employ. It is true that Hajee Cassum has another chawl alongside. I do not know whether Dwarka Prasad looked after both the chawls. I visit the chawl every two or three days, but do not know what the arrangements were with regard to Dwarka Prasad's works, having made no enquires. I understood that his time was solely occupied in the employ of Mr. Nowroji Pudumji. After the purchase I was Dwarka Prasad's superior. Dwarka Prasad was in Pudumjee's employ from April 1900. He was to devote the whole of his time in the service of Mr Pudumjee. He would not be allowed to do work for Hajee Cassum if I had known it. He concealed the fact that he was also employed by Hajee Cassum if he ever was so employed. I would have reported such a fact to my master if I had known it. I heard that Dwarka Prasad had been taken up by the police on the 10th April last. If the man in sole charge of the chawl was arrested by the police it would be my duty to make other arrangements. I did not do so because I could not find time till four o'clock next evening. I do not remember what my business was that prevented me from doing so. My work daily finishes at about six or half past six. I work in Mr. Pudumjee's bungalow at Bhowani Peit I could have gone after seven o'clock at night but did not do so because it was time for me to go home. It is not true that I went to the chawl on the morning of the 11th April. My tongawalla was with me when I spoke to Dwarka Prasad.

In re-examination the witness said that there was another carcoon in the employ of Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee when Dwarka Prasad was engaged in December 1898. Raghunath was the carcoon who did the work. I was under Ragunath who did the work, and did in looking after the recovery of money, etc. Dwarka Prasad was not to look after other work even if he had finished his own (legitimate work.)

To the Court:—In March 1899 he commenced to collect rents etc.

Witness continuing:—He was principally engaged to look after the distribution of water when I went to learn about his arrest on the 10th April. To the court: Dwarka Prasad had not been re-employed after coming out of hospital. He did ask for re-employment but was refused on what particular date he asked for re-employment I do not remember.

At this point Dwarka Prasad was questioned by the Court and stated that he had received Rs. 5 a month from Hajee Cassam up to the 1st April. That he had received nothing from the 1st April to the 10th April. He had been getting this Rs. 5 for about eight or nine months. Confronted with the statement that he made about being employed under Hajee Cassum up to the 1st April, Dwarka Prasad said that he was solely in the employ of Nowrojee Pundumji up to the 1st April. The chawl was rented wholly to somebody else after that date and there was no more work for me. The amount was paid by the tenant in a lump sum, Hajee Cassum having no reason to collect rents. The name of the tenant is Aspandiar, an Irani, who rented the chawl for Rs. 50.

Mr, Sealy questioned Dwarka Prasad about the key of Hajee Cassum's chawl being found in his possession on the 10th April when his house was searched. Dwarka Prasad denied this. He said that two rooms were searched, the other one being in the occupation of one Chandbee who had left for Bombay.

The next witness was Mr. H. O. Moore, Inspector, Cantonment Police, who said: About 7 p. m., on the 12th April last at the Bolai Chowkey I received certain information regarding Dwarka Prasad. The information was given to me by a sepoy, in consequence of which I went to the Sassoon Hospital and saw Dwarka Prasad who made certain allegations against the Fouzdar, the Sredi Jemadar and the Brahmin Havaldar and a European constable. He said that there were also two other Mahomedan sepoys, Dinshaw was the only name he gave. He said he had been ill-treated by these men at the Bolai chowkey. He showed me marks of the ill-treatment he began to describe the ill-treatment. All this occurred on the morning of the 12th April last. He showed me marks about his back. He showed me the crown of his head and other injuries. He showed me marks about the loins. On the 18th April I took Dwarka Prasad to the Bolai chowkey. He walked there and I placed accused Nos. 4 and 5 among seventeen others in plain clothes. He identified accused Nos. 4 and 5 and constable No. 985. He also identified Constable O'Gorman who was placed between two other Europeans in plain clothes.

In cross-examination, Mr. Moore said:—I have been a long time in the police and I have come across cases where men inflict injuries on themselves in order to get others into trouble. I remember the case of Esack Sulliman, in which the man had deep cuts over his head and several wounds over his body. In that case, he charged some people with causing him injury, the case was found to be false and sanction was granted to prosecute him under section 211 I. P. Code, and he was convicted. Dwarka Prasad is a police suspect for some time past. Men of questionable character by repute visit his place. When I saw Dwarka Prasad I do not remember that he was groaning. I did not notice that he commenced to groan on seeing me. The mark on the back was red and swollen. He showed me no marks on his wrist. He did not complain of any pains in the chest and shoulders. He complained of a pain on his back. If he had told me he had pains all over I would have remembered it. He did not tell me he was starving for two days. The bald spot on his head appeared to be normal. There was no redness. It was not swollen. I took him the first time to the Bolai chowkey on the 16th April. He walked with a bit of a limp which probably might have been put on. Mr. Kennedy was present and asked him to point out the beam and he pointed out a beam near the staircase. He was asked by Mr. Kennedy to be certain of the beam and I was ordered to go up and examine it. There was dust on the top of it which was not displaced and it would have been displaced if a rope had been around it. Mr. Kennedy examined the beam before I did. The edges of the beam are very sharp and if a man had been hung on it there would have been an indication of the fact. The edges of the beam were perfectly intact. I know the situation of the Bolai chowkey which fronts the Bolai cross roads; to the north of it is the road to the Sassoon Hospital, on the south the road to the City, in the east the Collector's and the military guard till the 1st instant; on the west is the Wellesley road.

Mr. Sealy here submitted a plan of the chowkey for inspection.

Mr. Moore continuing said:—if he had shouted loud enough he would have been heard at the Sassoon Hospital and the Military Guard. I saw no rubber shoes with which the complainant was said to have been struck. Mr. Kennedy was enquiring into this matter. Mr. Kennedy did not arrest any of the accused, the enquiry was started on an information submitted by the complainant. Mr. Carvalho made an enquiry on the morning of the 13th April, but when it concluded I do not know. I am not aware that he ordered any arrest. Dwarka Prasad also said that he had been beaten by Dinshaw when I questioned him on the 12th April. He walked on the 18th without a limp; he limped on the 16th. No. 5 accused has been in the Cantonment for three years to my personal knowledge and I know him to be in the place longer. No. 5 accused has been doing Karkoon's duty in the Chief Gonstable's Office. The complainant would come often to the Office and then No. 5 accused would see him. No. 4 accused has been under me for eight months and from the records has also been serving in the Cantonment previously. No. 4 was working in the fourth section in which the accused lives and had to pass his house, at Hajee Cassum's chawl. The Bolai Chowkey has a plain smooth teak-wood flooring. It was reported to me on the morning of the 12th. The owner of the cloth found in Dwarka Prasad's had been found on the 11th April. I went around trying to get evidence. I saw Mrs. Wright at the chawl. She said she knew nothing of the case, this was on the 14th April. I saw Hajee Cassum Jooma on the same day at his new building. He said

PURELY PERSONAL.

MANY private letters of soldiers and their relatives have been published since the war began—some with good reason, most, with no sensible reason at all. But few wiser things have been done than the giving to the public of just twenty words from a letter of Lady Roberts to a friend in London. "Nothing," she says, referring to her husband's sorrow at the loss of his son "nothing that anyone can do will make him the same man again. His grief has added years to his appearance." It were holding a candle to the sun to dwell upon the quite, true womanly pathos of these few words. It is the wisdom of giving them to all to read that, alone among all the shoals of private letters which have been printed, compels attention.

For the remander they contain—a timely one for many, it may be, after the dazzling triumphs of Lord Roberts—must bring home to the very lowliest in the land who have suffered bereavement, the sense that their grief is shared in very deed and truth by many of the highest. Those who have known sorrow are aware that this sense of fellow-feeling is a palliative, if not a consolation—for great grief, alas, is selfish. "Nothing that anyone can do will ever make him the same man again." Many stricken ones who will feel that a black veil shuts them off from the rejoicings that will greet the end of the war will bear these words in mind when the conqueror returns, leading his victorious army.

Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, writes one of my representatives, who had a long chat with the adventurous baronet in the course of the week, is now back from South Africa, much bronzed after his trip to the front to bring back his wounded soldier son, and looking fit enough to go anywhere and do anything in the near future—ballooning, chamois-hunting, or something unusually risky for preference. He has some droll stories to tell of his friend Captain the Earl of Longford, who has just been wounded and taken prisoner in the mishap which befell the Irish Yeomanry the other day. "I see they've bagged poor Longford," said Sir Claude, with a smile, behind which lurked an infinite fund of humorous reminiscence. "I don't suppose they will have a chance of keeping him long, and meantime I do hope he will be treated all right. You see he was only attached to the Irish Yeomanry in a free and easy kind of way, for he is my boy's senior officer in the Second Life Guards, but of course, seconded. Still I don't suppose that the Boers will stand upon ceremony and treat him less well than his temporary brother officers in the Yeomanry for that. In any case they can't keep him long."

"I don't" think continued Sir Claude in his breezy way, "that the primitiveness of Transvaal tailors and outfiters will trouble Longford much. Like other splendid fellows I have met, he is one of the worst dressed men in the world. I remember many years ago, when I was with my regiment in Ireland, he used to go about with a pair of breeches and a pair of boots that weren't on speaking terms. There was—what is it you literary fellows call it?—a lucid interval between them. Some of the men chaffed him about this and he relied: "Well how can you expect it other wise? My nether wear is a matter of Irish politics. The breeches were made by a Fenian tailor and the boots by a d—d cobbler of an Orangeman? So how "can" they meet?"

There is another little story dealing with the Ear of Longford's indifference to appearances which Sir Calude also tells with much humour, It dates from about the same period as the former one. One day, when Lord Longfords brother officers were making their plans for the afternoon, one of them—I think Sir Calude said that it was the then colonel of the regiment—asked the Earl what he proposed to do. "Oh was the reply." I intend to stay behind to-day to dress picket ropes. "I hope to goodness, my dear fellow" said his friend. "you'll dress them better than you dress yourself"!

The Earl of Longford has the warmest and most cordial appreciation of Lieutenant Claude Champion de Crespigny, as a fine young chip of the old block. "I only hope," he wrote in a letter to Sir Claude some little time back' "that my own boys will be up to 'Creepy's' form—when I have any!" All will be glad to hear that Creepy as he is affectionately known in the regiment, is likely to suffer no serious consequences from his ugly wound, and that he will be able to continue his soldiering as dashingly as he has began it. He attributes this to the fact of his having had nothing to eat for thirteen hours before he was hit! Another officer who received an abdominal wound of an almost precisely similar nature, died of peritonitis some hours afterwords. The poor fellow had eaten some biscuit a little time before receiving what proved his deathblow. Sir Claude has another soldier son still out at the front, and there is yet a third who would undoubtedly be with his brother if, heredity proving too much for him, he had not broken his leg in the hunting field in no less than eight places! "So that" to quote his father "he doesn't sit ahorse quite as well as he used—not well enough for active service at any rate."

THE third Duke of Wellington was absolutely valetudinarian. He was also oppressed by the sense of his position, and the knowledge that his own health and talent did not tend to rouse him to a full discharge of his duties. His boyhood was unhappy, for he was very sensitive and quite misunderstood. He thus acquired a habit of shrinking into himself which made it very difficult for a chance acquaintance to keep up a conversation with him, but his shyness could never be mistaken for *hauteur*.

ONCE in the House, the Duke determined to speak. It was on the Vagrancy Question, a topic which interested him (a few years later he actually became the Chairman of the Mendicity Society). He came down to the Gilded Chamber with a profusion of notes, and everybody was on the alert, for during the six years that he had represented Andover in the Lower House he had never tried to catch the Speaker's eye. With the Lord Chancellor he felt bolder, hereditary legislators are always, in their own minds, superior to newly created peers. He solemnly rose, carefully arranged his memoranda, cleared his throat with portentous force, glanced round—and sat down, having uttered no word. He never again tried to address the peers in conclave.

THE late Duke, was a personage of whom Society saw very little, for his health had for years been so unsatisfactory that both he and the Duchess preferred to spend their time quietly at Strathfieldsaye. The Duchess, who is very handsome and cultured, is herself not particulary strong, although much better than she used to be. It may be remembered that at the time of their marriage, now seventeen years ago, the health of both bride and bridegroom was such as to prevent the ceremony from taking place in church and it was performed at Temple House instead, in the presence of a few relatives. Two years later the old Duke of Wellington died suddenly at Brighton railway station, when the title passed to his nephew, the present Duke. Their Graces were childless, and Lord Arthur Wellesley—whose wife is a cousin of Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, who married the eldest sister of the Duchess of Wellington—now succeeds to the title. Lady Arthur is, by-the-way, a few years the senior of the present Duchess.

THE Duchess is the youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Thomas Piers-Williams, M.P., of Temple House, Great Marlow, who died in the seventies, and was noted for his handsome bevy of daughters. The eldest became Lady Williams-Bulkeley, and is the mother of the popular Miss Bridget of that name; while the second is Countess Cowley, widow of the late Earl, and still a keen rider to hounds. The third daughter died a few years ago—Edith, Countess of Aylesford, the story of whose life makes such a miserable and melancholy tale. Then there is Lady Charles Innes-Ker, whose husband is an uncle of the Duke of Roxburghe; and still another daughter is the Hon. Mrs. Seton Montgomerie, who, had her husband lived, would be now Countess of Eglinton and Winton.

THE widowed Duchess of Wellington is one of the most interesting and attractive women in England. Evelyn Duchess of Wellington—as her grace will probably elect to be called—is still a comparatively young woman, being in her forty-fifth year, and she enjoys the rather unusual distinction of being several years younger than her sister-in-law, Lady Arthur Wellesley, who is now the reigning Duchess. In spite of her indifferent health, the Duchess Evelyn is very bright and cheery, and does much for charities in a thoroughly practical and unostentatious manner.

THE late Duke's wedding was quite a romantic affair Miss Evelyn Williams—the youngest of a bevy of six handsome and highly-placed daughters—was keeping house for her widowed brother, General Owen Williams, and fashionable London had just satisfied itself that she had decided to remain unmarried, when the announcement was made of her approaching wedding with Major Henry Wellesley, the prospective Duke of Wellington. Miss Williams' marriage—as if to thoroughly convince London of its false prophecy—was speedily followed by that of the General to Miss Sinclair, of Ulbster, the charming daughter of a Caithness-shire baronet.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Gopal Mor shvar Sathe Reporter on the Native Press is allowed an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him in this Dept Notification No. 79, dated the 6th Jan 1900.

Dr W G West has been appointed to be the Medical Officer qualified to issue bills of health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr John Livingston with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of those duties.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897 the Govr in Council is pleased to specially empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the first class in the district of Satara to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 (1) of the Act:—Mr C E Palmer I C S, Rao Bahadur B R Heblikar and Rao Bahadur B M Kharkar.

Privilege leave on half pay for three months is granted to Rao Saheb Sakharam Vasudev Joshi second class Subordinate Judge Rajapur.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges in the district of Khandesh are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magistrates of the first class in that district:—Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar Subordinate Judge Nandurbar; and Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil Subordinate Judge Erandol.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lalubhai Vakil second class Subordinate Judge and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kaira with additional power specified.

Azam Sankalchand Ravichand extra Head Karkun petha Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Under Sec 37 of th Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr E L Sale I C S, Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona with additional power specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased to empower Khan Saheb Fakrudin Asoobkar Kdrus Mamlatdar taluka Kapadvanj and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Kaira to pass sentences of whipping.

Rao Saheb Yeshvant Vithal Parulekar acting Mamlatdar taluka Mangaon in the district of Kolaba is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr E G Turner I C S Asst Collr in the district of Satara is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani Joint Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad in the district of Ahmedabad is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs W F Hudson I C S and G E Chatfield I C S to be Asst Collectors in Sind.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of temporary Asst Surgeon D M Sangley have been dispensed with with effect from 27th March 1900.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made as a temporary measure on the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at the port of Bombay:—Capt P E Hardcastle to act as Examiner in Navigation in addition to his duties as Examiner in Stowage and Log vice Commander Gordon.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev C H Badham B A to be Chaplain of St Paul's Poona with effect from the afternoon of the 15th June 1900; and The Rev P B Horne M A to be Chaplain of Satara and Mahabaleshvar on return from special leave.

The Rev Harold Foote has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabint

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt S S Burnett M B C M I M S to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy Grant Medical College vice Major J G Hojel M B B S I M S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J W T Anderson F R C S Edin I M S Civil Surgeon Aden is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th July 1900 or date of departure.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 20 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act 1891 the Govr in Council is pleased to nominate Mr H J Gordon to be a Member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major J Crimmin V C I M S to be Health Officer of the Port of Bombay vice Lieut Col F F MacCartie C I E M B B Ch Dub I M S; Lieut Col K R Kirtikar I M S to be Civil Surgeon Ratnagiri vice Major Crimmin; Major K H Mistri I M S to be Civil Surgeon Thana vice Lieut Col Kirtikar continuing to do duty as Civil Surgeon Broach until relieved: and Capt B H F Leumann M B I M S to be Civil Surgeon Broach vice Major Mistri with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties under the Government of Natal

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major W E Jennings M B C M I M S to be Civil Surgeon Sholapur; Asst Surgeon E Mackenzie to be Civil Surgeon Shikarpur; and Asst Surgeon Rao Saheb Dattu Ganesh Sabnis L M to be Civil Surgeon Kaira.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote the following four Civil Asst Surgeons to Senior Asst Surgeoncies:—Asst Surgeon Rao Bahadur Shantaram Vinayak Kantak L M; Asst Surgeon Khan Bahadur Kaikhasru Barjorji Cooper L M; Asst Surgeon Mancherji Sorabji Postvalla L M; and Asst Surgeon Manilal Gangadas Desai L M & S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col D C Davidson I M S to be Civil Surgeon and Supt Lunatic Asylum Dharwar.

Asst Surg Manchersha Motabhai Vakil L M & S has been temporarily appointed to the Medical charge of the Rukhminibai's Dispensary at Kalyan with effect from the forenoon of the 16th June 1900.

Asst Surg Dhanjisha Edalji Anklesaria L M & S has been appointed Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology Behramji Jijibhai Medical School Amedabad with effect from the forenoon of the 13th June 1900.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Asst Surg M M Vakil have been replaced at the disposal of the Surg Genl with the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 8th June 1900.

The services of Capt W H Wooldridge I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut J E E Craster R E employed on Famine duty in the Ahmednagar District are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS
Central Division.

The following appointments are ordered consequent on the transfer of the services of Rao Saheb Vinayak Nilkant Vaze second grade Mamlatdar taluka Sangola in the Sholapur Dist to the Jath State:—Rao Saheb Chintaman Krishna Hardikar third grade Mamlatdar to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi fourth grade Mamlatdar to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh acting Mamlatdar to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Mr Gajanan Vaman Gadre Dist Agricultural Inspr Sholapur is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Sangola in the same dist.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Satara Dist are ordered:—Rao Saheb Gopal Laxman Killedar from the Karad to the Khatav Taluka; and Rao Saheb Sitaram Mahadeo Phadke from the Khatav to the Karad Taluka.

The appointment of Mr Bapu Hari Godbole as acting Mamlatdar of taluka Barsi in the Sholapur Dist published in this office Notification No 2232 of the 31st ultimo is cancelled.

Mr Narayan Nilkanth Sathe on being relieved of his duties as Tagai Mamlatdar in the Poona Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Barsi until the arrival of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar or pending further orders.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIO .

The Homejee Cursetjee Daly Prize.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1901:—Ruskin as a prose writer.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

Before the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

1081 347 98—Crawford B and Co—Ebrahimjee Rahimanjee vs Hassanalli Mulla Hakimjee—Payne G S and M.

For Dismissal.

1088 605 99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Shapurjee Nariel-wala vs Edulji Burjorji Dajina—Ardeshir H and D.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

1087 390 98—Edgelow G and W—Arthur Napoleon Templeton vs Surgeon Lieut Col Edward Lawrie and others—Crawford B and Co, and R and B.

1092—Tyabjee D and C.—Nanoomal Tullockchund vs Runchordas Mowjee—Maganlal and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

502 98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishanker and K. Part heard.

629 99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Meeya vs Anton Francis Fernandes.

745 99—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co., Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J

484 99—Bickpell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rubiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

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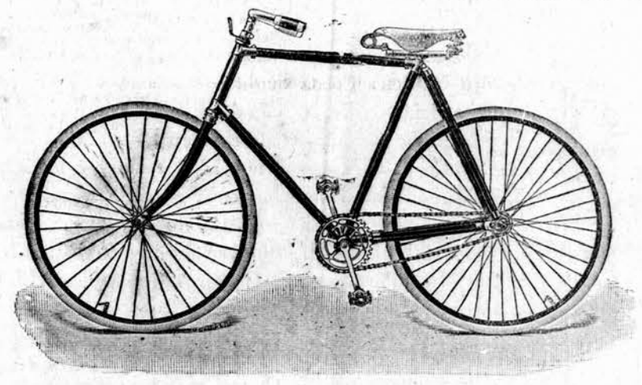

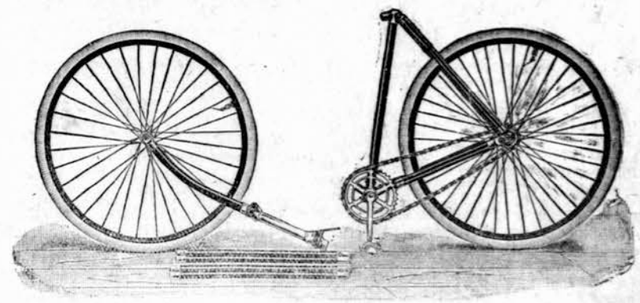

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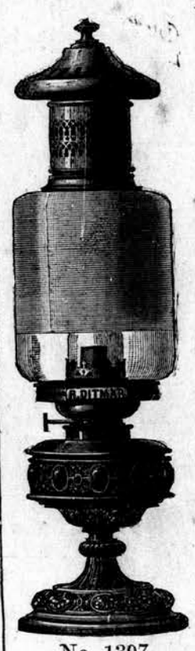

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